REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,501.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 8, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... 4 As.

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Ten Lines and under:—

First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
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A line or an Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Wanted, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupe* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Minion, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

Bill, Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. R. Gayre, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th May 1876, at 4 P. M.

	May.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Tuticorin	21
„ Rutnagherry	14	„ Colombo	22
„ Vingorla	14	„ Negapatam	25
„ Goa	14	„ Pondicherry	26
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	28
„ Mangalore	16	„ Musulipatum	29
„ Cannanore	17	„ Coconada	30
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Vizagapatam	31
„ Calicut	18	„ Bimlipatam	31
„ Beypore	18	„ Gopalpore ...... June	1
„ Narakal	19	„ False Point	2
„ Cochin	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	4
„ Alleppey	19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers of this Line from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Mozars, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876, at 4 P. M.

	May.		May
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves BUSREH	31
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	31
„ Gwadur	18	„ Fao	31
„ Jask	20	„ Bushire ...... June.	2
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Baharein	3
„ Linga	22	„ Linga	5
„ Bushire	25	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Fao	27	„ Muscat	8
„ Mahomerah	27	„ Kurrachee	13
Arrives BUSREH	28	Arrives BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th May 1876, at 2 P. M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Mozars, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	55	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 20th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH MAY,
BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL,
TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ .... Rs. 300
„ MALTA .... „ 400
„ LIVERPOOL .... „ 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	15th—Suez, &c
BOKHARA	W.D. Anderson	1932	450	22nd—Southampton.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	29th—Suez, &c.
				June
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2725	450	2nd—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th—Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3663	600	16th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 15th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. THIBET, Captain C. H. Eastley, (2,593 Tons and 400 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.' Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON.
TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Inspection of the Saloon and Cabins is particularly solicited.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424			17th May.
EUROPA	2277	424	22d April.	29th April.	14th June.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500 Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer TIMOR are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th May, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases prints.
10 cases grey dhoties.
25 cases light tumblers.
1 Royal Artillery Officer's saddle and bridle.
1 lady's saddle and bridle.
1 hunting saddle with double bridle.

An invoice of superior perfumery from Napoleon Price & Co. comprising essences golden oil, marrow oil, real old brown Windsor and other soaps, violet hair powder.
1 cask paint brushes, sash, tools, banister and scrubbing brushes, &c.
7 cases T. red garments, 28 yards, sea damaged.

By order of Ramdass Canjee and on account and at the risk of Abdool Hussoon Mey Surrufally.

20 bales each 10 reams printing paper, 40 lbs.

By order of the Administrator General.

The effects of the late Nowrojee Pallonjee Powree, consisting of cupboard, box, copper utensils, wearing apparel, &c.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock-in-trade and good will of the business of Messrs. Morton and Co., Tea-dealers, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th day of May, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P. M., the whole of the Stock-in-trade consisting of different kinds of the well known Kangra Valley Teas, together with the good will of the business and the lease of the premises in one lot.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN AND RANGOON TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder—

200 superior first-class teak squares.
200 second class teak squares.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 114 OF 1874.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE BUTTIWALLA of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing therein, Gola Lane, within the Fort .... } Plaintiff.

CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing therein, Khetwady, outside the Fort .... } Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the directions contained in the decree made by and with the consent of Plaintiff and Defendant herein on the 26th of April 1876, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, 8th day of May next, at 4½ P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Gola Lane within the Fort wall of Bombay in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 466 ; and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 22, containing by admeasurement 124 2/3 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows : on or towards the east by the house of Jeejibhoy Dadabhoy Moogana, on or toward, the west by the property of Muncherjee Cursetjee Lungrana, on or towards the north by the said Gola Lane, and on or towards the south by a passage between this house and the house of Hormusjee Cowasjee, and the said premises are now in the occupation of Framjee Ruttonjee Mistree and other tenants.

P.S.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

1 case of Modern, Chemical, Geological and Mineralogical books.
1 case photographs of Duke and Dutchess of Edinburgh.
1 case coloured prints.
2 cases pink and blue calico.
3 bales grey shirtings.
On account of Roognath Cutchra.
1 case 20ps. pilot cloth, ex "Atlanta."

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, by order of the owner.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage or bungalow standing thereon, situate on the north side of Grant road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing in measurement about 877 square yards, and assessed under No. 7, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 7 and 39, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Gooroobuksdass Gordhundass, on the west by the property of Hajee Abdool Hajee Taleb, on the north by the property of John Ryan, Esq., and on the south by the Grant Road.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application. The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G.I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance......Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, MONDAY, 8TH MAY.

The performance will commence with the Vaudeville by J. R. Planche,

LOAN OF A LOVER.
To conclude with
THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE;
OR
THE FATAL SPOON.
NEW SONGS; SINGLE, DOUBLE, TREBLE DANCES;
AND
SONG AND DANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class............Rs. 2 | Second Class ....Re. 1.

Seats may be secured at English Hotel.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, fresh arrival of CHAMPAGNE. DEVONSHIRE CYDER at Rs. 6 per dozen Quarts.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.
(OPEN LINE.)

NOTICE.

INCREASE OF GOODS RATES ON AND AFTER 1ST JUNE 1876.

An EXTRA CHARGE of 2 ANNAS PER MAUND will be made on all classes of Goods passing over this Railway on and after the 1st June 1876, and booked to stations beyond the river Nerbudda which lies between SANAWAD and BARWAI.

Full particulars will shortly be issued as to the conditions under which Goods will be conveyed across the break at the Nerbudda, but notice is given that OPIUM, LONG TIMBER, BULKY GOODS and PACKAGES WEIGHING more than ONE TON will not be conveyed after the above mentioned date, except under special arrangements, and on the consignor undertaking to accept all the risks of conveyance from one side of the river to the other.

W. E. HARTT.
Assistant Traffic Superintendent, H. S. R.

Assistant Traffic Superintendent's Office, 5th May 1876.

J. NEUBERG.

LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

STILL HOCK.

			Rs.		
GEISENHEIMER	per Doz.	Quarts	16	0	
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	20	0	
Do.	„	Pints	11	0	
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	22	0	
Do.	„	Pints	12	0	
MARCOBRUNNER	„	Quarts	26	0	
Do.	„	Pints	14	0	
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	28	0	
HOCHHEIMER	„	Quarts	32	0	
Do.	„	Pints	17	0	

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.
Per Doz. Quarts .... Rs. 11 0 0
„ Pints .... „ 6 8 0

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.
Per Doz. Quarts............ Rs. 13 0 0
„ Pints .... „ 7 8 0

MARGAUX,
DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.
Per Doz Quarts............ Rs. 16 0 0
„ Pints .... „ 9 0 0

ST. JULIEN,
A RICH, FULL-BODIED AFTER-DINNER WINE, OF EXQUISITE AROMA.
Per Doz. Quarts .... Rs. 18 0 0
„ Pints .... „ 10 0 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual :—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch..Rs. 1 8 to Rs. 6 8
Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch ..... „ 2 8 to „ 3 4
Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases .. „ 5 0
Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch .... „ 8 0 to „ 10 0

SELF REGISTERING.

Max. and Min. in one Instrument.
Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame ....Rs. 8 0
Porcelain do. do. .... „ 20 0

Max. and Min. in separate Instruments.
Boxwood in Mahogany case, Alpine Club pattern ....Rs. 20 0
Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size „ 20 0
Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern............ „ 34 0
Minimum on Oak or Boxwood .....Rs. 4 and „ 6 0
Maximum do. do. ..... „ 7 and „ 9 0

ALSO,
Wet and Dry Bulb and various other Thermometers for scientific purposes.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.

Can provide themselves best with
AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS :
Folding Chairs :
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly of first-rate quality,
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c. :
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Currie Powder and paste, Mulligatani Paste, and Madras Sauce.

Infants' & Invalids' Foods :
Nursery Lamps and Appliances :
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES :
LUNCHEON BASKETS :
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks
PORTMANTEAUX and TRAVELLING BAGS :
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks :
STATIONERY :
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne. Soaps, Sponge, Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes ; Pommades, &c., &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description and of the finest brands from

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

FORT ESTABLISHMENT :—Opposite the Post Office, and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.

BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT :—Opposite the Byculla, and near to the Adelphi Hotels.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
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J. GORDON,
Liquidator.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th April 1876.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M., in the Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, for the purpose of approving further alterations which it has been deemed desirable to make in the Draft Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.

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"THE TERRACE," OPPOSITE BOLTON & Co., BYCULLA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 6TH MAY 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday and to-day does not seem to have moved materially. Yesterday, the sales reached 8,000 bales, the tone of the market being quiet but steady, and to day the sales have been 6,000 bales, the feeling still steady and prices unchanged.

Owing to an interruption in telegraphic communication between England and America, we have been without New York advices for some days, but a message of this date has come through quoting Mid.-Uplands on the spot ⅛ cent, per lb. lower which is a pretty safe indication that crop accounts continue favourable, and so long as this is the case and stocks are so out of proportion to the demand, we are not likely to hear of active markets in Liverpool.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant shows the following comparison with the corresponding date on the two previous years:—

	1876	1875	1874
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,800,000	2,811,600	2,975,690
" " " Surats...	520,000	915,290	934,950

For the U. K. only the figures are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Stock in Liverpool... ...	1,000,000	951,130	780,710
" London	62,625	111,460	150,930
American Afloat	150,000	148,000	275,000
East Indian do.	170,000	282,000	399,000
	1,382,625	1,492,590	1,605 640
Price of Mid. Orleans......	6⅛d.	8 3-16d.	8 7-16d.
" Fair Dhollera ...	4 7-16d.	5 5-16d.	5⅝d.
Difference ...	1 15-16d.	2⅞d.	2 13-16d.

The American figures to date give the following movements of the crop:—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts	26,000	23,000	25,000
" Exports to U.K......	40,000	35,000	51,000
" " Continent ..	25,000	9,000	16,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	3,942,000	3,327,000	3,593,000
" Exports to U. K. " ...	1,720,000	1,567,000	1,624,000
" " Continent " ...	1,117,000	737,000	909,000
" Stocks at the Ports......	499,000	446,000	364,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues dull at unchanged prices, and the London General Produce Markets are also without alteration.

Consols yesterday had advanced to 96, and French Rentes had recovered to-day to 105¼.

Bar Silver was quoted in London yesterday at 53⅜d., a fall of ⅛d. per oz. from the previous day, and we hear from private sources that the Secretary of State has advertised, that at the next biddings for Council drafts on India on the 17th instant, the amount offered will be £700,000. The drop in Silver has probably been caused by this announcement which may be accepted as indicating a reduction of the Government minimum from 1s. 8½d., if not an abandonment of any fixed limit for a time; as having failed to obtain that figure for £500,000 last Wednesday they can scarcely expect to get it for a larger amount a fortnight hence when the demand is likely to be even weaker than it was. This is evidently the view taken here and in Calcutta STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day having been weak and irregular at a decline of ⅛d. while in Calcutta quotations are ⅛d. under our level. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand, 1s. 8⅜d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight 1s. 8⅞d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight 1s 8 13-16d. "
Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8⅞d. "

On Calcutta business has been done in demand bills at par and of 60 days' sight there are still buyers, but no sellers at 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at unaltered values. The demand latterly has been chiefly for Fives-and-a-half of which a considerable amount has changed hands at Rs. 103½. Fours we call Rs. 101⅝; Fours-and-a half Rs. 101⅞.

The SHARE MARKET continues firm with a continued upward tendency. Bank of Bombays have been in active request at an advance of ½ per cent., the closing quotation being 43½ per cent, premium. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is still firm and we note an advance of Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Rs. 5 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 10 in Flemings, Rs. 5 in Hindustans and Rs. 10 per share in Manockjee Petits. Colaba Land shares have risen Rs. 45 per share. Bombay Burmah Trading shares are again Rs. 10 lower. Colaba Press have declined Rs. 100 and Dhollera Press shares Rs. 50 per share.

COTTON to-day has been steady with only a moderate business doing Prices are unaltered in every respect, but if anything dealers are rather less anxious sellers of some descriptions. The receipts yesterday were 7,628 bales and will probably be heavy during the week as large arrivals are looked for by boat.

FREIGHTS by steamer have been very dull and although some consignees have been asking £2-7-6 relets have been done at £2-5-0 and there is no amount of enquiry at that. By Cape there continues to be a good demand at £2 for first class iron ships, but second class iron ships find it difficult to get on at £1-17-6 and for wooden vessels there is no enquiry whatever, the nominal quotation being from £1-11-3 to £1-15-0 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are dull at former prices. A moderate enquiry prevails in the Bazaar but the sales effected by European firms are insignificant.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	716½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I.L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
60,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India..	106
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,140
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
180	6,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
201	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	780
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	8,100
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	770
168	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)...	540
1,000	250	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	285
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
600	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	900
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co	3,100
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P & G. Co	150
352	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	850
151	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	1,400
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co	410
125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	360
800	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,125
120	-	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
800	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	525
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	430
100	1,000	750		Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
480	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press C.	75

* Per share, for the year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
600	1,250	all	50p.s*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,5 5
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,350
300	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	1,130
400	250	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	740
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurrumsey Spinning	915
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	935
1,400	1,000	all	60ps*	Great Eastern	1145
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,030
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,000
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	825
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucsnjee S. & W. Co.	930
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,025
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,075
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,140
1,050	1,000	all	60ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,160xd
4,000	625	all	60ps*	Oriental	745
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,050
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	875
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning ..	850
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share	200

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	218·8·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
£20	108·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
£15	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd May as compared with that for 25th April:—

LIABILITIES.	25th April. Rs.	A.	P.	2nd May. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,97,870	13	1	14,47,870	13	1
Treasury Balance	3,56,61,502	1	5	3,59,96,341	0	7
Other Deposits	1,77,38,879	14	0	1,64,26,559	1	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,30,939	5	4	1,06,534	14	11
Sundries	8,10,875	4	3	8,63,014	5	11
Rs.	7,83,40,067	6	1	7,78,45,320	4	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,64,57,609	9	0	1,64,39,887	5	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	62,36,384	14	8	61,1?,713	14	8
Credits on ditto	49,09,594	9	8	57,19,446	2	2
Bills discounted	2,08,48,282	10	2	1,97,08,497	0	8
Dead Stock	10,?4,124	12	11	10,63,853	4	10
Stamps	12,259	7	10	11,976	10	10
Balances with other Banks	9,05,6?5	4	1	8,52,495	5	2
Sundries	1,53,924	1	0	3,91,543	11	5
Bullion	30,997	1	7	3?,761	7	7
Cash at Head Office	1,14,25,830	3	8	1,12,46,314	9	1
Do. at Branches	1,88,?0,384	11	8	1,82,61,880	9	10
Rs.	7,83,40,067	6	1	7,78,45,390	4	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. AMBASSADOR, 1,267 tons, Captain R. K. Williamson, sailed on the 6th instant for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE ship VALIANT 1,572 tons, Captain J. B. Durham, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 9,285 bales cotton, 900 cwts linseed, and 473 cwts coffee.

THE ship CENTURION, 1,193 tons, Captain W. Widdicombe, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 8,626 bales cotton, and 820 cwts. myrabollams.

THE s.s. OORUN, 163 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Coast and Cutch with one bag specie, and two hundred and twenty deck passengers.

THE s. s. AUTOCRAT, 996 tons, Captain J. White, sailed on the 6th instant for London via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 200 bales cotton, 7,500 cwts linseed, 20,302 cwts. rapeseed, 504 cwts. hemp, and general cargo.

THE ship STAR OF GERMANY, 1 284 tons, Captain H. Wilson, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from New Castle (February 12th), with a cargo of 1,826 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE s.s. LORD ESLINGTON, 1,116 tons, Captain W. R Blair, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Newcastle (March 10th), calling at Malta, Port Said and Aden, via the Suez Canal, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Starratt, sailed on the 6th instant for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Beypore—Colonel Roe and servant, Colonel J. Raggles and servant, and Lieutenant Grey and servant. For Cannanore—Mr. W. Cooke, Mrs. Walton, and Mr. J. Munro and servant. For Compta—Mr. Chrystal. For different ports—Twenty-five deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
5	Lord Eslington (s)	Blair	New-castle, Mar 10.
6	Star of Germany	Wilson	New-castle, Feb 12.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, May 4.
	John Clark	Pendleton	Liverpool, Dec 27.
	Gainsborough	Peston	Newcastle, Jan 21.
7	Staffa	Burns	Liverpool, Dec 3.
	Edward Kidder	Peleison	Boston, Jan 20.
	Fathi Salam	Machen	Mauritius, Mar 30.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
6	H. M. S. Himalaya	Grant	England.
	Socotra (s)	Starratt	Coast and Calcutta.
	Autocrat (s)	White	London.
	Ambassador (s)	Williamson	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship Valiant, Durham, Havre.
Ship Centurion, Widdicombe, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Lord Eslington, to Trieste.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVAL.
2 Moulmein (s) .... Hay .... Chittagong, Apr 30.

May. DEPARTURES.
2 India (s) ....
Busheer (s) ....
Chyebas a (s) ....
Khedive (s) ....

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVALS.
2 Witness .... Gopaulpore.
4 Penang (s) .... Coconada.
D. of Buccleuch (s) .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—12 cases slates and 51 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Vixen s—275 boxes tinned plates, Hajee Esmail Jaitha's Son.
Marlborough—23 packages earthenware, Abdoolhoosein Rahimbhoy
Galatea s—200 tubs and 650 bundles steel, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 45 kegs iron nails, Hassamally Lallmeya; 10 cases champagne, S L Macnaghten; 5 packages medicine, Rogers and Co; 7 cases bacon, 2 cases butter and 17 cases ginger wine, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Minerva s—40 cases beer, A C Gumpert.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus—150 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 100 bales cotton, Alladin Dewjeebhoy.
Turkish Empire—102 bales cotton, Pranjeevan Nagjee; 55 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram; 99 bales cotton, Motillal Rathi; 175 bales cotton, Ramnarun Bunsidhur; 100 bales cotton, Corsee Khetsee; 100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 105 bales cotton Punnett and Co; 137 bales cotton, and 107 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 250 bundles myrabollams, Rowchund Manuckchund; 163 bales rags and 4 cases soopstur, Antoba Eswant; 300 bags bedda, Ruttonsey Mooljee.
Prince Frederick—110 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Aldergrove—70 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 150 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 600 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Kersonese—3 0 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 115 bales cotton, Rugoobhoy Daya
Khorasan—500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Hospodar—1,000 bales cotton and 1,087 bags linseed, W and A Graham and Co.
Beadicea—88 bales hemp, Soorjee Jewandass.
Zampa s—75 bales hemp, Vulubdass Vundravandass; 110 bales wool, Ebram Neordin and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co; 750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Spartan s—253 cwts coir yarn, Talub Arbee; 520 bundles myrabollams, Dyall Dharsee; 37 bales cotton, Sullaman Molladina.
Helen Scott—50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Trinacria s—400 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow.
Vixen s—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—1 box gold coins and gold bars, Morarjee Mooljee; 40 bags pepper and 14 bags coffee, Esmall Mahamed and Co; 296 bags coffee, P and O Co; 2 bales carpets, Chand Momed Ally Ahmed Mohideen and Co; 2 cases cardamoms, Suleman Hasum; 55 bales hides, Hassum Noormamed.
Glengyle s—7 bales carpets, Choonelall Mummohundass; 40 bags pepper and 14 bags coffee, Esmall Mahamed and Co; 20 bags wheat, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 5 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 325 bags rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Minerva s—675 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Lord Eslington s—1,300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar s—600 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Consett s—100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 250 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Walls Castle—600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Bergenis—1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Deccan s—1 case shawls, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR HULL.

Virginia Schillizi s—550 bags linseed, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR SICILY.

Lady Lesgar—500 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Dinapore—200 packets linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ottawa s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 5th May 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·679
Temperature of the Air	84 2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	·768
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	88·9
Minimum do. do	78·0
General Direction of wind...NW, NNE, ESE, SSE, SW, WSW, SW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	209

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 4.

Lochmere, Captain, Bombay 20th Regiment N I, from leave, from ——

MAY 5.

Robert, Captain, Bengal General List Cavalry, [on] leave, from Calcutta.
Heggan, Lieut-Col, Bengal 25th Regt P N I, on furlough, from Meean Meer

MAY 6.

Habson, Captain, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Cannon Dy Surg Genl, Bengal Ind Med Dept, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 6.

Roe, Lieut Col, Bengal 1/11th Regt, to join, to Ootacamund.
Cooke, Lieut, Madras 9th Regt N I, to join, to Cannanore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 6th May 1876.

With the sanction of Govt, it is intimated that an allowance of two rupees per mensem has been sanctioned for one of the Syces, who may be appointed to assist the farrier in the horse hospital of each Battery of Horse and Field Artillery.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
Poona Horse—Capt Hogg, Adjt, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, and Lt Anderson, Offg 2nd Squadron Subn, to be Adjt, in succession to Maj Stevenson appointed 2nd in Com'.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—
Lt A J R Van Cortlandt, 3rd Hussars; Trumpet Maj A F W nckham, 9th Bde R A; Corporal F Littlefield, Royal Engrs; Sub-Lt C F S Alban, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot; Corpor 1 J Gilchrist, Private F Ha wood and Private M Cashman, 2nd Battalion 7th Foot; Lt R C Hadow, 55th Foot; Barrack Serjt, W Atherton, Barrack Dept; and Gunner Thomas Foster, 9th Bde R A, is appointed Warder in the House of Correction, Bombay.

The following orders are confirmed.
Royal Arty (9th Bgde)—Bde Order, dated 17th April 1876, appointing Capt S C Halliday to perform the duties of Gunnery Instructor to the Bde, during the absence of Lt A F Makellor on leave from the 15th Inst.

24th Regt N I—Regt Order, dated 23rd April 1876, appointing Lt W J Morse, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjt; and Lt A A Pearson, 2nd Wing Subn to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, vice Lt Radcliffe.

By Capt Humfrey 30th Regt N I, Comdg Detached Escort, dated 9th April 1876 appointing Lt Harrison, 30th N I, Staff Officer to the Force in addition to the own duties.

Maj J H Drummond, 1st Regt N I, performed the duties of Station Staff Officer at Ahmedabad in addition to his own duing the absence of the Assist Adjt Genl, Northern Division of the Army on duty as follows:—
From 22nd to 27th Feb 1876; from 5th to 18th March 1876; from 4th to 24th April 1876.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Arty—Col C Douglas (19th Bgde) from date of embarkation, to England, Overland, to appear before a medical board.
Maj the Hon R Hare (F Baty 9th Bde) from 26th April 1876 to 25th May 1876, to Mahableshwar, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 3.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Major Frederick Collingridge, Comdt of the Behar Mounted Rifles. Volunteer Corps, is allowed leave of absence for seven months on private affairs, with effect from the 5th proximo.

Mr F G Millett, cs, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 21st inst.

Mr Charles James O'Donnell, MA, Offg Joint-Maj and Depy Collr, is posted to the district of Dinagepore. This cancels the appointment of Mr A W Mackie to that Dist, notified in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 19th inst.

In supersession of previous Orders, Mr Andrew Wallace Macie, Asst Mag and Collr, is posted to the Dist of Purneah.

Lt J F Rivett-Carnac, Offg Asst Comr, Lohardugga, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board preparatory to proceeding on furlough, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties.

The services of Mr Thomas Cardy Mitchell, Asst Mag and Collr, Purneah, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr John Reginald Hand, Asst Settlement Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two and a half months, under Sec 2', Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May next.

The following officers reported their departure from India on furlough on the dates mentioned against their names, viz.—
Mr A B Falcon, cs, 21st April 1876 and Mr R Cornis, cs, 21st April 1876.

Mr F A Dawson, Asst Supt of Police, Mozufferpore, is allowed furlough for one year, under Sec 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr Oswald B Wood, Offg Asst Supt of Police, is posted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr Charles Armstrong Fisher, Asst Supt of Police, recently posted to Dinagepore, is appointed to act in the first grade of Asst Supts of Police from the date on which he joins his appointment.

Mr H Dawson, Offg Dist Supt of Police, is allowed extension of leave without pay from 27th March 1876 to the date of rejoining his present appointment.

The services of the Rev E Jermyn, Chaplain of St John's Church, Calcutta, and of the Medl College Hospital are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces.

The Rev F F Mazuchelli, Chaplain, Hazareebagh, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days to enable him to appear before the Medical Board at the Presidency preparatory to proceeding on furlough, with effect from 1st June 1876.

Mr C B Clarke, MA, Inspr of Schools, "Rajshahye Circle, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 23rd June 1876, or any later date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr A W Croft, MA, Inspr of Schools, Behar Circle, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Inspr of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C B Clarke or until further orders.

The Rev T Evans is appointed to be a member of the Dist School Committee of Monghyr.

The Rev F R Vallings is appointed to be a member of the Dist School Committee, of Lohardugga, vice Rev J C Whitley, who has left the district.

Mr J A Hopkins, cs, Inspr of Schools, Western Circle, on furlough, is appointed to be Inspr of Schools, Eastern Circle.

Mr F J Rowe, Professor, Hoozhly College, is allowed leave for five months, under Sec 15 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 15th inst or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding five days under Sec 18 (a).

Surgn R N Mally, Surgn 40th Regt, is appointed to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Dum-Dum, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Surgn Connolly.

Mr Josiah McGregor, Chief Engr, Govt Dockyard at Kidderpore, and surveyor of the Steam Vessels in the Port of Calcutta, is allowed leave for three moths, under Sec 12 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the 22nd April 1876.

M E R Middleton, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, is appointed temporarily to be the Registering and Controlling Officer of Hackney Carriages plying for hire within the Municipality of Serampore.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne, Clerk of the Hon the Chief Justice of Bengal, is appointed to be a Municipal Comr for the town of Serampore, vice Mr E B Godfrey, transferred.

The services of Mr D Scott are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal in the P W Dept with effect from the 25th inst, the date on which he made over charge of his duties as Offg Vice-Chairman to the Comrs for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Privilege leave of absence for seven days, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to M L Hare, cs, Asst Comr, Sylhet, with effect from the date on which he may make over charge of his office as Asst Comr, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Mr H F Mathews, cs, Asst Comr, Golaghait, is transferred to the head quarters station of the district of Sibsagar.

Mr G H Damant, cs, Offg Asst Comr, first grade, is appointed to act temporarily as Depy Comr of Cachar, in the fourth grade of Depy Comrs, from the date on which Mr McWilliam, Depy Comr of Cachar, made over charge of his office to him.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave, as advised in list dated 17th March 1876:—
J M E Gouldsbury, Uncovenanted, fourth grade Dist Supt of Police, Assam, Six months S C, under the more favourable Leave Rules.

Furlough for twenty months, under Sec 10 (a), Chapter III of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr A Forbes, cs, Offg Depy Comr of Goalpara.

Subsidiary leave of absence for thirty days, under Sec 18 (c), Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr A Forbes, cs, Offg Depy Comr, Goalpore, with effect from the 1st May 1876, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After, packet.
United Kingdom	May 8 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 8 ...	11 A.M. ...	6 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 12 ...	11 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China	" 15 ...	3 P.M.	No after,
Australia	" 27 ...	3 P.M. ...	packet,
Mauritius and Reunion	" 8 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	" 8 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5 30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3-30 P.M. and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	May 8	Monday	May 22
"	" 15	"	" 29

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	May 15	Monday	June 12
"	" 29	"	" 26

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATH.

HAY—April 27th, at the Dunbar Mill, Samnuggur, Bengal Wm. Hay, Engineer.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1876.

THERE can be no doubt that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was perfectly justified in protesting against the issue of a loan for four millions by the India Office in London within a week after the publication of the Government of India's Budget, in which it had been formally announced that the amount of money to be raised by loan during the year 1876-77 would be only £2,600,000. Mercantile men naturally accepted the statement of the Finance Minister of India as a safe basis for their calculations of the probable effect on the money market of the financial operations of the Indian Treasury; and they have good reason to complain when Lord Salisbury suddenly puts out a second edition of the Budget, disarranging what had been settled by Lord Northbrook and Sir W. Muir. It is quite true that the Secretary of State is within his right in making use of the borrowing powers granted to him in former years and not hitherto availed of; but the fact ought to have been stated in the Budget that the India Office intended to take advantage of these powers to a certain extent during the current year. There was ample time before the publication of the Financial Statement for the exchange of views between the Secretary of State and the Government of India regarding the amount that ought to be borrowed; and the limit once fixed ought to have been maintained. But, instead of communicating frankly with one another, Lord Northbrook and Lord Salisbury chose to take each his own line, the former being determined, apparently, to assert his right of taking the initiative in financial matters, while the latter resolved to exert his absolute authority as Secretary of State by reversing the financial policy of the Government of India. Sir William Muir, speaking on the subject of the Council drafts, said:—"To the extent, then, of £2,640,000, "the Home Treasury will be provided by loan "in England, and the Secretary of State's draw-"ings on India will be by so much diminished. "Instead of being 15 millions, with the ad-"ditional sum of a million and a half to make "up for short drawings in the current year, they "will be reduced to £13,600,000; and on this "sum we estimate the loss by exchange at "£2,232,000." It is, therefore, plain that the Budget, as it stood, provided for the payment of the amount held over from last year as well as for this year's drafts. Lord George Hamilton, however, now announces that the addition of £1,400,000 has been made to the loan because it is necessary to provide for "the "deficient yield of the Secretary of State's "Council Bills during last year and also for a "possible deficiency during the current year." The deficiency of last year has now, therefore, been provided for twice over; first, by Lord Northbrook out of the original loan of £2,600,000, and, secondly, by Lord Salisbury, by means of an addition to that loan of £1,400,000. As to the "possible deficiency during the current "year," the experience of recent drawings has not shown that Lord Northbrook was too sanguine in reckoning upon an exchange of 1s. 8½d. per rupee as the average rate for the year, though of course a further fall may be expected when the busy season is over. But, in any case, these matters should have been arranged by correspondence between the two Governments before the Budget was published; and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce may well resent a financial "surprise" which will prevent mercantile men from placing any confidence in the conclusions of future Indian Budgets.

The principle of Lord Salisbury's financial policy is another affair. We have all along contended that Lord Northbrook did not treat his successor fairly in leaving him with an estimated surplus of only £144,000 on the Budget of the year. Lord Salisbury, however, has increased this surplus to £1,500,000 by borrowing more money in London, so that Lord Lytton now, after leaving an ample margin, say £500,000, for the contingency of a falling off in any branch of revenue, has a million in hand to spend on new public works.

THE apathy which the natives of India display in matters concerning public health has been for a long time a standing difficulty in the way of enthusiastic sanitarians, who are wont to declare that though the more intelligent classes of the native community are in the habit of speaking in favour of the laws which govern public sanitation in England, yet they seldom give more assistance in the carrying out of these laws than mere words. Some time ago, during the outbreak of cholera in Oudh and the North-West Provinces, the Railway Companies endeavoured to enforce upon the people an idea of the great danger the public ran when persons suffering from cholera travelled in railway carriages with persons who were not infected with that epidemic, but they were disgusted by the barefaced defiance which was shown to their regulations on this subject. So far did the natives go in their disregard of ordinary laws of common sense regarding infectious diseases that in several trains numbers of people were taken dead out of the carriages where they had persisted in seating themselves notwithstanding the knowledge of themselves and their relatives of the terrible malady they were suffering from. There is scarcely an official of experience in India who has not had opportunities of noticing the disregard of natives for rules in which their own safety is concerned, and these officials can affirm with confidence that if the natives would only do as they are told when epidemic diseases break out among them they would be saved from many a calamity. Even in Bombay, where there are thousands of native gentlemen who have had the benefit of a training in the paths of European sanitary education, we have frequently noticed practical opposition to the carrying out of well-known sanitary precautions. With regard to small-pox we have seen the most astonishing carelessness as to ordinary rules of safety, and native gentlemen have not hesitated to pooh-pooh vaccination although, when questioned, acknowledging the benefits that have been derived from that excellent precaution. A contemporary noticed the other day the case of a European who had travelled from Bombay to Matheran afflicted with small-pox. He remained for several days at one of the principal hotels and returned again to Bombay under the belief that he was only suffering from a slight eruptive fever contracted through exposure to the sun. A few days more, however, found him in the European General Hospital suffering from a pronounced type of small-pox. This travelling to and fro on a public railway of a person suffering from small-pox may very well have been due to one of those mistakes which frequently happen when diseases are not at first of a very pronounced type, and doubtless the European who was afflicted with the disease would not have thrust himself into such a place if he had known the true nature of his case. This is a kind of accident which will happen now and again, and the most that we can hope for is that similar mistakes may occur as seldom as possible. But when people have upon them an illness which has been pronounced to be and is unmistakably a contagious epidemic disease it is little else than a crime for them to mingle with crowds of their fellow creatures. The other day a remarkable illustration of the disregard of natives for other people occurred between Callian and Matheran. At the former place a lad was taken ill. When the disease had sufficiently shown itself, the Civil Surgeon at Tanna pronounced it to be small-pox. The boy's father, however, imagined that a change would do the son good, and accordingly he resolved to take him to Matheran. By means of false statements to the railway servants he obtained a place for the boy in one of the ordinary trains, and on reaching Narel, the station for Matheran, he took him upon his back and carried him all the way up the ghaut. He took the boy to the bazaar, and there the two lived for a short time; but the news happened to reach the superintendent of the sanitarium, and orders were given to remove the lad, who was once more carried back from Matheran to Narel. A mild form of excitement prevailed among the residents of Matheran when the news leaked out, as it generally does in small hill stations; but those who had feared that the enemy they had fled from in Bombay had also appeared in that charming little hill station were reassured when they heard of the infected boy's removal and of the disinfecting precautions that had been immediately taken in the bazaar. The fears that were entertained that small-pox might spread in Matheran have long since subsided, and now all that the inhabitants have to do is to wonder at the affectionate stupidity of the old man who knew what his son was suffering from but nevertheless took him by rail and otherwise to a place that was filled by human beings who were anxious to gain health and not disease. We have reason to believe that similar instances of gross stupidity are not rare, by any means; and when people wonder at the comparatively small results obtained in Eastern cities by the multiplication of medical men and sanitary precautions they should in fairness remember the obstructive and prejudiced stupidity that stands in the way. Two other facts,—one of a woman appearing in the Bombay Police Court, towards the beginning of the recent epidemic, to make a complaint before the Magistrate while her face was covered with small-pox; and the other of a European officer being startled while walking through a thickly populated part of the native town by brushing against a woman who was carrying in her arms a child far gone with the same disease as coolly as though she was doing the most natural thing in the world—help to show the callousness of the native mind upon the subject of the miscellaneous intercommunication of people afflicted with contagious diseases among people who are not, and suggest a vivid contrast with the state of feeling on the same subject prevalent in Europe. It is one of the great duties which educated natives owe to their less favoured brethren that they should enlighten them with regard to vaccination and the necessity of isolating as far as possible cases of epidemic disease. If this Callian native had been formerly impressed with the dangerous results that would probably follow from his conduct, he would in all likelihood have left the boy in Callian to be treated by competent medical men—instead of which he travels through the country by public conveyances, threatening to spread small-pox far and wide. In our opinion such conduct is so utterly selfish, thoughtless, and dangerous to the public health, that the delinquent ought to be punished, and we are sorry that all the satisfaction the public can gain when such a case has occurred is to hope that with the spread of knowledge by influential and educated natives among uneducated natives similar instances of reckless disregard of all laws of sanitation and common sense will be of rarer occurrence.

THOSE who drink brandy in India—and who will say that their name is not legion?—will rejoice to hear that the Bombay Customs authorities have made rather an important seizure of bad spirits during the past week. For some time past it has been suspected that all the European spirits re-shipped from Bombay for Calcutta and other ports were not quite the *boná-fide* article which consumers of these stimulants are entitled to expect for their money, and a sharp look-out was accordingly kept. The result was that on Saturday between seventy and eighty cases of native liquor were seized at the Custom House, the reason for this proceeding being that instead of being Exshaw's, Hennessey's, or any other well-known European brand, the bottles in the cases were simply filled with what the natives on this side of India call *bewrah*. The *modus operandi* of the fraud seems to be as follows. A native shipper obtains from France or England a certain number of cases of genuine spirits. These he sells as such in the Bombay markets—preserving the bottles, however. These bottles he fills with coloured country liquor; the labels are carefully adjusted; and the corks are resealed with all the ingenuity which the genius of Indian liquor merchants can effect. He then packs the bottles in cases; shows the manifests for the originally received genuine liquor to the Customs authorities; and attempts to re-ship, duty free, his nasty adulterations to such innocent places as Calcutta or Madras. His cleverness, however, has somewhat overshot the mark now, for the simple reason that he did not make his adulterated liquor palatable enough for European tastes; and expostulations from Madras and Calcutta, the result of the indignant protests of European genuine liquor drinkers, led to the Bombay Customs authorities being put upon their guard—with the result we have mentioned. The colouring of native liquors, and the rebottling of them in bottles bearing well-known European brands, may be the part of a deep laid scheme to destroy Englishmen in India; and we are sure that every true son of Britain who enjoys his "peg," although at the same time mourning the ruinously high prices of brandy, will rejoice with us that the conspiracy has been found out, so that if he does choose to drink spirituous liquors, at all events he will not be compelled within twenty-four hours to die a violent and painful death with all the symptoms of poisoning, just as if he had fallen a victim to the schemes of the Bombay police for the extermination of stray dogs.

FAREWELL DINNER AT THE BYCULLA CLUB TO DR. MACKENZIE.

TO-DAY'S mail steamer takes away from Bombay Dr. Mackenzie, who, as Professor of Surgery at the Grant Medical College and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, has by his skill in performing the most delicate and difficult operations won for himself a reputation which has attracted to the Hospital patients not only from all parts of India but even from beyond the seas. Dr. Mackenzie has also enjoyed during many years the largest private practice in Bombay, and it is given to very few medical men to gain so completely as he has done not only the confidence but the cordial liking of nearly everyone who has had occasion to avail himself of his professional services. A very pleasant proof of the high esteem in which Dr. Mackenzie is held was afforded at the Byculla Club on Saturday evening, when, although at this season of the year everybody who is anybody is supposed to be out of Bombay, between sixty and seventy gentlemen, all members of the Club, assembled to entertain the Doctor at a farewell dinner. Mr. Justice Green took the chair, supported on his right by Mr. Arbuthnot and on his left by Sir Frank Souter. Mr. Mackintosh Balfour was Vice-Chairman, with Mr. Lushington and Mr. Hamilton Maxwell as his supporters. Among the other gentlemen present we noticed the Hon. Mr. Marriott, Mr. W. M. Coghlan, Mr. Pedder, Mr. Bythell, Mr. W. G. Hall, Mr. LeMesurier, C. S. I., Mr. Mannel, Mr. C. Douglas, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. O'Leary, Mr. Pigott, Mr. Purcell, Mr. Farran, Mr. Orr, Mr. G. F. Remington, Mr. T. Ormiston, Mr. G. S. Lynch, Mr. C. Lynch, Mr. Craigie, Mr. G. W. Terry, Mr. Winter, Mr. C. E. Benn, Mr. J. Thorburn, Mr. M. Mowat, Mr. W. J. Best, Mr. de Saone, Mr. A. Morrison, Mr. Maclean, Mr. A. Thomsoon, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Sleater, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Kittredge, Dr. Knapp, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Westall, Mr. Latham, and Mr. G. K. Remington. The dinner was excellent, and the dessert included the novel luxuries of dishes of fresh strawberries and peaches brought down specially from Mahableshwur for the occasion.

The Club Committee had consented to relax the rule against speech-making and singing at Club dinners; and the Chairman after dinner proposed the health of the guest of the evening in a most happily turned speech, in which there was just the right mixture of grave and gay, of hearty appreciation of Dr. Mackenzie's good qualities as a medical adviser and a friend, relieved by humorous touches of character which were keenly relished by the Doctor himself and the whole company. Congratulating himself that it had never been his fortune to have any personal experience of the skill with which Dr. Mackenzie handles his knife, Mr. Green said he could join with all present in regretting that Bombay was about to lose a man to whom they all felt grateful for services rendered to themselves and their families. There was no one at the table who did not trust and esteem Dr. Mackenzie, of whom it might truly be said that he scarcely ever had a patient who did not soon learn to regard him as a friend. (Loud applause). Extensive though his practice was among well-to-do Europeans and natives, he never let it interfere with his Hospital work, nor did it hinder him from doing innumerable acts of kindness to poor patients who required his aid. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Green rejoiced to know that their guest was taking with him to Europe some substantial recognition of such a laborious and distinguished Indian career. Dr. Mackenzie, he believed, was what is called a "warm" man, the warmth differing from that Indian heat which makes work out here so exhausting, and being of a kind which is equally agreeable in all climates; and it was also said that, as the climax of good fortune, their guest, who was no less skilled in finance than in medicine, had transferred the whole of his money to England before the recent heavy fall took place in exchange. (Much laughter and applause.) He (the Chairman) felt sure, too, that Dr. Mackenzie had enough personal and national prudence of character to be able to keep what he had got, and not to let himself be plucked, as so many Indian pigeons were, on the London Stock Exchange. (Renewed laughter and cheering.) No lot could well be more enviable than that of their friend, going home in the prime of life, respected and admired by all who knew him, in perfect health apparently of mind and body, with not an ounce of superfluous flesh upon him and with all his faculties undimmed, and in the possession of an ample fortune. (Cheers.) He did not know what way of life Dr. Mackenzie would choose at home—whether he would feel that he could not give up professional work, in which case they might expect him to achieve a home reputation equal to his Indian one (cheers)—or whether the fragrance of the heather would seem sweeter to him than the smells of the hospitals and he would in the Highlands of Scotland show as much science and take as keen a delight in landing the salmon and dropping the stag as he had done in reducing a fracture or crushing a calculus (laughter)—but in any case they all wished that one to whom they owed so much might live many happy years at home. (Great cheering.) The health of the guest was drunk with three times three cheers, and one cheer more.

Dr. Mackenzie returned thanks. He had, he said, been trying to ascertain for himself what he had done to deserve the high honour paid to him that evening, and the only explanation he could think of was that he had always endeavoured to do his duty, whether as a Government officer or as a private medical adviser, in a straightforward, honest, and independent manner. (Cheers.) He could fairly say that he had never stooped to any base arts to ingratiate himself with patients, or encouraged people to fancy themselves afflicted with all manner of diseases in order that he might get fees out of them. He had chosen to err on the opposite side, and rather to let it be supposed he was inattentive when he thought nothing was really the matter. It was his dislike of fancied ailments that made him prefer the surgical branch of his profession; for the surgeon has to deal with terrible realities, life and death lie at the point of his knife, and while on the one hand success in surgical operations is worth striving for with all one's might for the fame it brings and the good it does, failure is one of the most painful things in human experience. (Applause.) But, turning from the professional aspect of his Indian career, he saw round that table many manly and well known faces of friends who were dear to him; and he might say that throughout his Indian service he had met with uniform kindness from troops of friends, and that he had only agreeable recollections of India to take home with him. He believed that Indian Society was more sincere, hospitable, and good-hearted than almost any other; and he had especially noticed when he was at home some years ago, and had the entrée to many Indian houses, that old Indians and their families lived on more friendly and familiar terms with one another, and that, knowing exactly who amongst them had £1,000 a year and who £5,000, their intercourse was marked by more plain dealing and less ostentation and purse pride than he had remarked in any other class of English Society. (Hear, hear.) Whatever he might settle down to at home, he should never forget the country in which he had spent the best years of his life, and certainly among the pleasantest of his Indian memories would be the recollection of that evening and of the compliment, than which none could be more grateful to his feelings, paid to him by so many members of the Byculla Club. (Cheers.)

The Chairman next proposed the health of Mr. Maclean, who, he said, was leaving Bombay for a few months by Monday's mail, and whom, whatever differences of opinion they might occasionally have with him, they all admired as a man of vigorous and independent mind, who expressed his opinions plainly and in pure English. The toast was received with cheers.

Mr. Maclean, in replying, referred to the talk there has been recently about curbing the Indian press, and said there were some people who seemed to wish the newspapers should criticize nobody above the rank of a tidewaiter and should be made as harmless as the virtuous woman of Iago, with no other function than "to suckle fools and chronicle small beer." For his part he wished Government would try the experiment of putting down the press, for he might then at last see a chance of making his fortune, and retiring, like his friend Mackenzie, to England with a substantial recognition of a laborious Indian career. (Laughter and cheers.) He thanked the company for the honour they had done him in so cordially drinking his health, an honour which was the more agreeable to him as it was quite unexpected, he having only come there that evening, like the rest of them, to mark his appreciation of the great merits of a valued friend. (Cheers).

The other toasts given were:—"The Managing Committee who organized the dinner, Mr Balfour, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Dr. Knapp," proposed by Mr. W. A. Baker; "The Gentlemen from the north of the Border," proposed by Mr. Le Mesurier, and responded to, on behalf of the many Scotchmen present, by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell; "The health of Dr. Knapp," proposed by Mr. Maxwell; "The Chairman" by Dr. Knapp; "Mr. Magnus Mowat, a member of the Dinner Committee," by the Chairman; "The Vice-Chairman, by Mr. Maclean; and "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. Purcell and acknowledged by Mr. Craigie.

The intervals between the speeches were enlivened with some excellent songs by well-known amateurs, and nothing could well have surpassed in vigour the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the company, in full chorus, which ushered in Sunday morning.

PUBLIC MEETING IN SURAT—PROTEST AGAINST THE LAND REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT.

AN influential public meeting of the inhabitants of Surat was held on Thursday last at the Nabob's Palace, with the object of protesting against the Land Revenue Jurisdiction Bill recently passed by the Viceregal Council, and of adopting a memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to veto the bill. Meer Sayed Allumkhan, Nabob of Baila, was voted to the chair. The Chairman explained in a few words the object of the meeting. He was followed by several speakers who made speeches criticizing and exposing with more or less vigour the mischievous tendency of the new Act, justly abused by the whole Indian public.

At the outset, Mr. Kalabhai Lulloobhai, High Court pleader, said the bill was opposed to the whole policy of the British administration; that no tangible reason was shown to deprive the land-holders the right of resort to the Civil Courts; that there was an unanimous veto to the measure; that the people at present believed them-selves very well off; and that they universally dis-approved of this change in the wrong direction. He proposed that a memorial should be submitted to Lord Salisbury against the measure.

Mr. Narandas Pursotamdas, in seconding the proposal, said that no valid reason was shown for departing from the Regulation of 1827. It was a fundamental principle that no man can be a proper judge where his own interests are concerned. Consequently it would not be proper for the revenue officers to be judges of their own cause.

Mr. Dayabhai Savichand supported the proposal, and said he fully concurred with Mr. Kalabhai in what he said, when the Act was brought into operation, he feared it would bring a great slur on the otherwise untarnished named of British honour and justice. The greatest benefit the subjects of Her Majesty enjoyed was that of the most impartial administration of justice. It was the beauty of the British law that the very Government which appointed the judges might be sued before them for any wrong done by it; complete justice was done as between man and man in matters even between Government and subjects. The speaker concluded by saying that the usurpation of this privilege must necessarily deprive the British Government of the superiority they laid claim to over all Native States.

Azum Doorgaram Muncharam said that the hon'ble mover of the bill (Mr. Hope) had tried to produce an impression in the Council that the city surveys were prosecuted to the satisfaction of the people. He would submit it was entirely otherwise. He suggested that with the memorial should be sent an entire contradiction of that part of the hon'ble mover's speech in which he (Mr. Hope) alleged the satisfaction of the people with surveys.

Mr. Bagwandas Ghelabhai endorsed Mr. Muncharam's views. Mr. Kalabhai then read the draft memorial and said that with the exception of two or three paragraphs, it was a copy of the one lately sent from Bombay.

A committee of about eight gentlemen was formed to revise the memorial, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceeding to a close.

Instead of giving *in extenso* the whole of the Surat memorial which is almost a second edition of the Bombay document on the same subject, we transcribe the two or three new paragraphs alluded to above for the information of our readers.

"1. That your memorialists are the loyal subjects of Her Majesty, inhabiting that part of Her Majesty's dominions which, though not very prominent as to its wealth or magnificence, was the first landing place of the first English Ambassador in Hindostan.

"2. That your memorialists crave permission to express their entire disapproval and dissatisfaction of a measure recently introduced in the Council of the Viceroy as one opposed to the fundamental principle of the British *régime* ever since its beginning.

"13. Your memorialists don't wish to trouble your Excellency with a long list of very able judgments recorded by the Civil Courts, tending to show the fallacy of this obnoxious measure, but would beg to refer your Excellency to the most able judgment, delivered by their Lordships, the Chief Justice and Justice Melvill in Regular Appeal No. 9 of 1876, Government of Bombay (original defendants) appellants, *versus* Haribhai Mohunbhai and forty-five other persons (original plaintiffs) respondents, referred to in the Bombay memorial. This judgment comes not from a barrister Chief Justice as the hon'ble mover describes him, insinuating thereby that a barrister Chief Justice was incompetent to decide on revenue questions from want of experience in revenue [illegible], but from the barrister Chief Justice whose [illegible] ranges over a period of 30 years or upwards in [illegible] matters beginning just at the time when the hon'ble [illegible] of the bill had scarcely entered into the service [illegible] which he is now an ornament, and [illegible] practice and long tenure of office as Advocate-General with an ability and learning as great as [illegible] in that arduous post which should [illegible] take his opinion on all revenue matters [illegible] respect as of the highest revenue officer [illegible]. His Excellency the Viceroy [illegible] the hon'ble mover that [illegible] Collector, two different Collectors, [illegible] Commissioner, Chief Secretary and Revenue [illegible] the latter advised by the Legal [illegible] a judicial officer on special duty, [illegible] the High Court another view of [illegible] memorialists are afraid that the Viceroy [illegible] of satisfying [illegible] the former were [illegible] case, or whether [illegible] before so forming [illegible]

Your memorialists [illegible] case which would [illegible] stated when the bi[ll] [illegible] Council in 1873 as it wa[s] [illegible] tions affecting the [illegible] assessment of Land Revenue [illegible] or the principle on which [illegible] but still the same case [illegible] the Act, provided it had just [illegible] 1876. Your memorialists observe [illegible] and concern a showy argument [illegible] in support of his bill by the hon'ble [illegible] which undue importance appears to have be[en] [illegible] in the debates of the Viceregal Council. The [illegible] as to the inability of the Civil Courts to dec[ide] revenue cases where technical revenue terms an[d] [illegible] should be first understood and mastered. [illegible] revenue officers were experts in revenue [illegible] engineers in engineering, medical men in [illegible] &c., your memorialists submit in reply that the Indian Evidence Act enables the Civil [illegible] take evidence as to the following [illegible] matters:—

"When the Court has to form an opinion [illegible] usages and tenets of any body of men or [illegible] meaning of words or terms used in particul[ar] [illegible] or by particular classes of people, the opini[ons of per]sons having special means of knowledge [illegible] relevant facts."

Sec. 45 of the same Act enables Civil Cou[rts] [illegible] the opinion of experts upon a point of fo[reign law] science or art. Your memorialists would su[bmit] the above sections are a sufficient safeguard [illegible] errors that the Civil Courts might commit [illegible] the ignorance of revenue tenures or terms [illegible]

"14. Your memorialists thus beg leave [illegible] that the hon'ble mover has not bee[n] [illegible] assign any valid reason for such retro[grade] [measure]. Your memorialists fail to perceive [illegible] for departing from the course of leg[islation] [illegible] 1866. The hon'ble mover has not bee[n] [illegible] show that the revenue officers are yet fi[t] [to be] trusted with judicial functions, uncontrol[led] [illegible] judicial tribunal of the land. That th[e] [illegible] officers who had in 1866 acquired by the[ir] [illegible] and qualifications, a claim to deprive t[he] [illegible] officers of their exclusive jurisdiction, and [illegible] at the instance of a revenue member of [illegible] have since disqualified themselves for ret[illegible] exclusively belonged to them ever since th[e] [illegible] tion of British administration in Western [India] [illegible] the contrary, there are instances innumera[ble] that the revenue officers, though under th[e] [illegible] the Civil Courts, have fearlessly but u[illegible] abused their power and deprived people of [illegible] and property, and but for the interference [of the] Courts in restoring the same to the proper [illegible] people would have been left so deprived, [illegible] there is abundant evidence to show that [illegible] vernment of the Presidency and the sub[illegible] rights have been affected have been unive[rsally] [illegible] with the course of legislation since the [illegible] Honourable Mounstuart Elphinstone, and [illegible] Civil Courts upon them until this measure [illegible] That your memorialists most humbly [illegible] utter disapproval of placing revenue of[ficers in a] position of sole and independent judge[s] [illegible] law of prescription, so highly valued th[illegible] Continent, should be undermined by a le[illegible] because a certain revenue officer failed i[n] [illegible] tempts of his to extend the territories, wh[illegible] would have succeeded.

"Though the letter of the hon'ble m[over] on the subject of city surveys in Surat ma[illegible] your memorialists submit that the im[illegible] intended to produce is far from being ac[illegible] the prosecution of city surveys and the [illegible] completion was countenanced by people [illegible] disapproval and dissatisfaction. That [illegible] from them of two rupees and even more [illegible] was not a free and voluntary contrib[ution] [illegible] part of the subjects, but was compelled [illegible] the fear their property being seized otherwise. And so were the sanads. That the action of the revenue officers in this matter was strenuously and persistently prosecuted under the sanction of legislation. The question, however, when taken before the Civil Court, proved the said action on part of the revenue authorities as one opposed to law.

SEWREE CEMETERY.

REFERRING to the letter which appeared in our columns on Saturday last, in which a complaint is made that on the evening of Sunday, the 30th April, no clergyman was present to read the Burial Service at a funeral which then took place, we notice that according to the published roster the Rev. T. Carrs should have been present, but that gentleman, we believe, was at Bandora and had not made any arrangement with any other clergyman to take his duties at Sewree Cemetery. The omission is a serious one, as on Sunday evening the clergy are all occupied, and a substitute cannot be obtained at a short notice. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the undertaker—if we suppose it to be his duty at all—should give the needful notice to the clergyman whose duty it is to attend at the cemetery, but all doubt on this point might be at once removed if the undertaker were made to understand that he is bound to give notice of a death to the officiating clergyman whose name is on the roster and a copy of which is in the possession of each undertaker. The undertaker is the first to know of a death, and if he gives the needful notice at once there is plenty of time for the requisite arrangements to be made. We believe a suggestion has been made that a clergyman should be appointed to Parell and Sewree, a plan which may be recommended on the ground that there would be always some one on the spot to officiate, but what guarantee is there that he will be always present?

With regard to the other [illegible] correspondent, we believe [illegible] T. Carrs whose name was [illegible] gone to Bandora, and some [illegible] the time of the absence of any [illegible] but in another instance we believe [illegible] ed the clergyman so close to the time of [illegible] that he was obliged to send a reply that he would [illegible] immediately after the service, but that when he reached the cemetery he found the funeral party leaving. These instances of neglect have, however, occurred more frequently than they ought, but apparently the prevention of similar neglect in future rests mainly upon the undertaker—if no better plan be possible—giving notice at once to the clergyman whose name is on the roster for the duty, that his services will be required; and if this rule be rigidly adhered to, the injury to the feelings of relatives and the public scandal now complained of would not probably again occur.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gaby, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs E G Hobson and three children
A Lady and Gentleman
Col and Mrs F. French and two children.
Mr T H Turner
Mrs Ch Ward
Mrs F A Gilliam and four children
M and Mrs J M Maclean
Col and Mrs Bond
Mr J Gordon
Mrs Edward Walker
Dr Mackenzie
Lieut and Mrs Romilly and infant
Mr Facke
Master Sterndale
Mrs Melville
Lieut and Mrs Milford
Mr and Mrs A C Geddes and two children
Mr J hn Lees
Mr J Scrafton
Mr W Price
Mr and Mrs John Adams Acton and infant
Mr E E Meakin
Mrs Macdonald and three children
The Rev D P Williams and son
Capt J H Torbeck
Mr J Helm
Mr Robert Ashworth and two children
Mr G A Barnett
Mr M M Taylor
A Lad and two children
Mr Ha ting
Mr and Mrs R N Fillans
D Sur -Genl and Mrs Fasson
Mr J hn Ryan
Two Misses Ryan
Two Masters Ryan
Mr Pick ri g and two children
Mrs W on a d three chil ren
Mrs Gable and tw infants
Miss Cra ge
Mr W Richards n
Mr Robert Warren
Mr S D Grant
Mrs Finch and two children
Mr H K ys r
Mr J H Boyce
Mrs D aay and two infants
Surg Major and M s Tippetts and three children
Lieut Whittle
Mr B Alexander
Mrs Shuttleworth and child
Mr John Sl an
Mr A Norton
Mr A McGregor
Mr S Levett Yeats
Mr Edward Aston
Mr Kotkowski.

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut-Col and Mrs H A Prinsep
Mr Alexander
Major Holro d
Mr and Miss Fuller
Mr Fuller
Capt J Pennycuick
Mr L P Robinson
Mr H J Searle
Mr L N Searle
Dy-Surg-Genl Cannon
Dr Murray
Mr T Benson
Col and Mrs Younghusband
Mrs C Drummond
Col Moxon
Mr R Dawson
Col T G Iredell
Capt A W Roberts
Mr Brereton
Mr William Williams.

FOR VENICE.

Mr J H Prinsep
Dr Lum daine
Mr and Mrs E T Purnell
Maj and Mrs LeMesurier and infant
Mr Gordon Tomkyns
Mr N Sandis
Mr E L Demange
Mr W Wedell
Mr J G Hodgson.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr J D Maxwell.
FOR ADEN.—Col Fellet, R.E.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

SIMLA, 6TH MAY.

Captain Durand, Officiating Military Accountant, is appointed to officiate as Examiner in the Pay Department, Bombay, vice Major Turner, on leave.

Major Seagrim, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate, vice Colonel Moffat, retired.

It is notified that a free passage to England will be granted to Sub-Lieutenants preparing to qualify for Lieutenancies.

Sir Henry Daly has arrived at Simla.

Mr. Murray, Assistant Commissioner, Assam, is appointed Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, vice Captain Peet, reverted to his original appointment.

Surgeon Edis is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, during Captain Robinson's leave.

Mr. Macallister acts as Consul General, United States, at Calcutta, during Mr. Litchfield's leave.

From the date of the leave of Colonel Osborne, Officiating Resident at Bhopal, Dr. Stratton, Political Agent first class, officiates as Resident third class; Colonel Kincaid, Political Agent third class, as Political Agent first class; Mr. Pilcher, Political Assistant first class as Political Agent third class; Major [illegible], Officiating Political Assistant second class, as Political Assistant first [illegible]; Lieutenant Hope, Officiating Political [illegible] third class, as Political Assistant [illegible].

[illegible] promotions in the Army Com[illegible] gazetted:—Major Hunt to be De[illegible] Commissary General first class; [illegible] Biggs to be Deputy Assistant Commis[illegible] General second class; Captain Thomas to be [illegible] Assistant Commissary General first class; [illegible]tenant Elliot to be second Sub-Assist[illegible] Commissary.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEWMARKET SPRING MEETING.

LONDON, 5TH MAY.

The Race for the One Thousand Guineas was won by Camelia, Allumette being second and [illegible] third.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MIDNIGHT.

Mr. Cochrane this evening asked for production of the papers relating to Khokand.

Mr. Disraeli said that none existed; England's policy was frankness and firmness; the *entente* with Russia was never better. Russia has not regarded Her Majesty's new title of *Empress* as a menace, and Russia has an equal right to conquer in Central Asia as England had in India.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

ROME, 5TH MAY.

The Rubattino Company's steamer Asia, with His Excellency Sir Salar Jung and suite, arrived here to-day. Sir Salar had an audience of the King and Sir Augustus Paget, the British Ambassador.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, 6TH MAY.

In the House of Commons last night replying to a question of Sir Henry Wolff, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he must decline to discuss the question of neutralising the Suez Canal. If the project was mooted, the holding of so many shares by England would greatly facilitate the arrangement for a reduction of the surtax.

THE S. S. ORONTES.

The steamship Orontes has passed through the Suez Canal homeward bound.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 5TH MAY.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	51,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded........	13,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats.....	11,000	do.
forwarded.	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	67,000	do.
Do. do. Surats....	5,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	1,000,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	98,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London..	62,625	do.

Surats during the week have been in moderate inquiry, but freely offered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Fair Dhollers .... 4 7/16d.

Piece Goods—The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	....	6 4½.
8½ lbs. do.	....	7-4½.
40's Mule Twist	....	0-10½.
Bar Silver	....	53⅝d.
3 per-cent. Consols for account	..	96.

Arrivals from Bombay—Clare and Trafalgar.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 7TH MAY, 4-40 P.M.

Mail Steamer Mongolia, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—7TH MAY.

CANNANORE, 5 P. M., weather cloudy, wind N., thermometer 86.

CARWAR, 5-17 P. M., weather cloudy, wind S. 3, thermometer 87, barometer 29·90.

MANGALORE, 6 P. M., weather fine, wind W., thermometer max. 86, min. 81, W. B. 80, barometer 29·74.

VINGORLA, 5 P. M., weather cloudy, wind S. W. strong, thermometer 95.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

MR. LEE-WARNER, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, is about to take three months' leave. He goes home by the mail of the 22nd instant.

THE following telegram dated Simla 5th May is published:—"Mr. Grosvenor was at Talifoo on the 22nd ultimo, and was expected to reach Manwein on the 5th (to-day.) His progress has been unimpeded."

THE jury acquitted Samuel John McClay, the late Superintendent of the Men's Workshop of the Friend-in-Need Society of Madras, who was charged with fraudulent breach of trust, and he has been discharged.

THE following is the result of the opium sale, held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday last:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar...	2,235	1,285	1,280	1,282 0 2	28,65,300 0 0
Benares,	1,685	1,245	1,235	1,236 14 1	20,84,150 0 0

WE understand that the Government of Bombay have under consideration the propriety of introducing a bill for the inspection of prime movers. This bill will be supplementary to the Steam Boilers Inspection Bill which was passed two years ago.

THE Madras papers state that cholera continues to ravage some parts of Southern India with relentless severity. It is especially severe at present in the district of Kristnagherry; and, the week before last, nearly 270 deaths occurred from this disease in the Oosoor district.

AN attempt was made to throw off No. 10 passenger train at Gaepoora, near Mirzapore, on Thursday last. A large stone and a chair were placed between a pair of self-acting points. All the carriages of the train were shaken, but nothing more serious is yet reported. The authorities have been informed.

WE are told by a Calcutta paper that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has marked his approval of the efforts made to suppress drunkenness in India by the Temperance Association, by forwarding a donation of Rs. 300 to the funds of the association. The amount was sent through the Adjutant-General.

THE quantity of cotton despatched from the Central Provinces and Berar during the week ending 29th April amounted to 7,705 bales. This total does not include the returns from Hingunghat and Wurdha, which have not been received. The total for the season amounts to 211,548, which is 82,761 bales less than in 1874-75.

DR. J. W. TYLER, Superintendent of the Central Jail at Agra, has been found guilty of "insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace" towards Mr. Willis, a pleader of Agra, by calling him "a scoundrel," and sentenced by the Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 50, half of which was awarded to the complainant as compensation.

THE Lahore paper publishes the following items of frontier news:—"The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur is at present at Michni, and is said to be negotiating with the Afridis through Arbab Sarfaraz Khan. General Pollock has returned to Peshawur. The Akhoond of Swat daily sends messengers to the Afridis advising them to sue for peace and ask the British Government for pardon. Some sepoys are still stationed at Michni to guard the reapers, who are cutting the crops."

THE Government of Bombay have passed a resolution commending highly the report by the Collector of Ahmedabad on the annual horse show, held there on the 17th and 18th of March last, which is declared by competent judges to have effected, like the previous shows, improvement in the breed of horses. The sum of Rs 2,300, asked for by the Collector for next year's show, is to be granted for the purpose. The actual expenditure incurred in the grant of prizes at the last show amounted to Rs. 1,996-6-4.

THE death of Deputy Surgeon-General Lestock Wilson Stewart, Indian Medical Service, in charge of the southern district, took place at Trichinopoly, on Thursday last, from sunstroke. Dr. Stewart had been complaining for some days of suffering from "a touch of the sun," but his speedy end was totally unexpected. He was, says the *Madras Times*, a courteous and energetic officer, and his loss will be much felt by the many who knew him. He leaves a wife and family in England. Dr. Stewart recently made a laborious tour of inspection throughout his district. Probably Dr. Wilson's claims to promotion to the grade of Deputy Surgeon-General will now be acknowledged.

WE learn from the *Indian Daily News* that between 4 and 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the marker of the Dinapore Station Billiard Rooms murdered the bearer by smashing his skull with a brick, which he obtained from the fire-place. Both men were Mahomedans. After the murder, the marker put the body of his victim into a box under the table, locked the room up, and started for Patna. On the road he met a friend and told him he (the marker) was sick, and intended going home, and asked him to take the keys and open the rooms. The friend did so, and on opening the door saw a man's leg sticking out of a box under the table. He at once raised an alarm, and the station master and inspector of police went to the place, and found the body. No reason is assigned for the deed.

THE *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* states that intelligence has reached him from a source, which cannot be discredited, that the Bengal Iron Works Company are getting good pig iron from iron ores smelted in blast furnaces. If this information be correct, then it is one which ought to gladden the heart of every native of India, says this native paper and adds the following remarks:—"India, though so rich in iron ores, was never thought capable of producing pig irons so necessary for the development of the manufacturing resources of country. Attempts were made at different periods by able experts to manufacture good iron from Indian ores, but they invariably met with failure. It was, however, left to Mr. Whitelaw to open this new source of wealth to the people of India. This gentleman comes from Scotland and is the manager of the above Company. If his success is as real as it is reported to be, he will deserve a golden monument at the hands of a grateful nation."

FROM Arakan we obtain a detailed account of the murder of a European Engineer at Akyab, to which some reference has been already made. The *Rangoon Gazette* says that the occurrence took place on the 2nd April in the village of Cheroogheа near Akyab. Carrying out a superstition prevalent in that country, the inhabitants of Cheroogheave passed a cord round their village—no one being allowed to pass in or out for a certain number of hours—with the idea of disinfecting the village of all sickness, the priests being at prayers during the time, to drive out the demon supposed to bring the plague—a European Engineer, Mr. Philips with two others belonging to Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Co.'s rice mill, desiring to visit the staff of an adjoining mill had to pass this cord. In doing so they were intercepted by the villagers and kept in durance for a short time. When it became apparent they were going to be maltreated, his two companions made good their retreat, but unfortunately Mr. Philips was surrounded, and so mauled with billets of fire wood that, though alive when assistance came, he died the following morning. The investigation that has taken place fixes it on four men, two of whom are now in custody, and the others are not likely to be long at large, and we doubt not they will soon receive their merited punishment.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following particulars about the Naga Hills survey party:—

"The Naga Hills survey party has finished its work. Lieutenant Woodthorpe and all the others, except Mr. Hinde who left them at Jaipur, reached Dibrugarh on the 22nd of last month. Every one will be glad to hear of their safety; for surveying the Naga Hills is a dangerous task, and in this same expedition already one fine officer has lost his life and another had a very narrow escape. But all the danger is over now; and about twelve thousand square miles of new country can be added to the map. Of course expeditions of this kind are being gradually justified by the progress of Assam. That there is a considerable progress, is shown almost daily; perhaps, among the latest signs of the times is the tonga dâk that runs between Gauhati and Nongho, half way, that is, to Shillong. Colonel Thuillier himself is going to Shillong to inspect the survey party, and this is another indication of the growing importance of our possessions towards the north-east. We hope soon to hear further details about the survey party; at present we can only say that after the beginning of April they were much troubled by hot and hazy weather, and a good deal hindered in their work. As soon as they left the hills, the heat was exchanged for rain, which was not so violent, however, as it was last year. But we must wait for some more interesting details, and be satisfied meanwhile with knowing that the party is safe.

THE *Times* contains a long and favourable review of Dr. Vandyke Carter's pamphlets with reference to leprosy in India. It is opposed to the Government's determination to stop Dr. Carter's further inquiries into the subject of Indian leprosy, and says that the reason why this was done was because of the "ghastly disclosures" which these inquiries might be expected to produce. "This," says our contemporary, "is of course a very easy method of temporarily evading a difficulty, but the difficulty is one which promises constantly to assume larger dimensions and to outgrow the possibility of evasion before long. . . The Government has even been so unwise as to assign reasons for its decision; alleging the magnitude of the evil and the cost of dealing with it as pleas which justify leaving it to increase unchecked, and, further, stating that 'segregation commends itself to those who believe that leprosy is in some way or other contagious.' This sentence is a good illustration of the results which follow when suggestions founded upon knowledge are filtered through a stratum of official ignorance." Government probably considered that nothing could be gained by Dr. Carter continuing his inquiries, but it may please the *Times* to know that public subscriptions towards the foundation of a Leper Hospital are now being made throughout Bombay Presidency, and that probably ere long Bombay will contain among its charitable institutions a home for incurable lepers.

THE *Englishman*:—We understand that there has been great excitement and dissatisfaction in the Government offices and establishments in Calcutta in consequence of strange proceedings in that branch of the Accountant's Department which has to perform the duty of checking and passing pay bills. Nearly all the salary bills for April, which have been submitted since the 1st, have been returned, on the ground that they were not prepared according to a certain new form of which, beyond the Accountant's Department, no one seems to know anything. It appears that the new forms were ordered some months ago to come into force with the official new year, but, as far as we can learn, they were intended more for Mofussul, than Presidency establishments. At any rate, the obvious duty of the Accountant was to cause copies of the new forms to be distributed amongst the offices and establishments who were required to follow them. The fact of this not having been done, has caused all the excitement, and, doubtless, much inconvenience to hundreds of poor Government servants, amongst whom are some who are in the habit of making family remittances to England; and to-morrow is mail day. Since writing the above, we are informed that some, who submitted revised bills in the new form on Tuesday, were sent away yesterday with the intimation that their bills were mislaid, and could not be found. We may add that the Bengal Office was amongst the number whose establishment bill was returned.

WRITING on that fertile subject, the Public Works Department, the *Indian Daily News* says:—"The canker in the Public Works Department may well be described as dishonest expenditure, and even if we absolve the Viceroy and the Finance Minister from blame, because they appear to have laboured to make Public Works book-keeping as faultless as possible, the same excuse can hardly be applied to the Public Works Minister whose special mission it is to supervise the detailed expenditure in the districts. To the retort that it is impracticable for any single man to revise all the expenditure of the various provinces, district by district, we can only rejoin that the necessity for such an examination of the accounts was the only reason put forward by the Secretary of State for sanctioning the appointment at all. Although it may, indeed, be impossible for any single member of Government, however able he may be, personally to supervise all the public work accounts of even a single province of the empire, the public will be quite satisfied if Sir A. Clarke will only condescend to show them that he has set things in train for a better supervision of work in the districts. What is needed in the first instance is a plain statement of the number of graded engineers of all ranks in the department, and of the quantity and quality of the work which they are required to fulfil. It must be obvious, even to a minister, who, in another sphere of duty, pardoned a virtual murderer, because he was wanted by his family to manage the estate of a brother, and who then let off another criminal of the same kind, because, as he thought, it would never do to make invidious distinctions between them, that an executive or superintending engineer cannot be in two places at the same time; and that if he is required to examine vast files of accounts, which take up nearly all his time, or a good part of it, he cannot well be inspecting the work of subordinates and contractors in the Mofussil. The real evil in the department being that large sums of money are paid away for work that either is never done, or is very inferior in quality, any reform that falls short of correcting this kind of plunder of public money will prove a mere mockery. Judging by the analogies of the past, and particularly by the reduction, not merely in estimates, which, as we have shown, may be misleading, but in actual expenditure, any enlargement in the number of graded officers would prove a stroke of real economy. We must, however, at the risk of seeming tedious, repeat that there is no way out of the difficulty, outside of two alternatives. One is to increase the staff entrusted with the examination of all the work done, to such an extent as to enable it to do justice to the present expenditure: the other to cut down the present expenditure to the limits within which alone any kind of effective supervision is possible by an establishment of the dimensions of the existing one. While the responsible Minister of Public Works leaves this matter neglected from month to month, drawing his own handsome salary all the time, dishonest subordinates and grasping contractors are between them robbing the public of vast sums of money, which there will be no means of recovering hereafter.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were thirteen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

SASSOON DOCK.—S.S. Zante discharging and loading; s. s. Vixen discharging and loading; s. s. Virginia Schillizzi loading.

NEW DEPUTY SHERIFF.—Mr. Vanderstraaten, managing clerk to Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, who has been appointed Deputy Sheriff of Bombay in place of Mr. G. W. R. Malins, resigned, will assume charge of his duties from the 15th inst.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Sabajee Govind, a cart-driver, was on Saturday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing his bullock, charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

GAMBLERS.—Sewjee Jeewun and seven other Hindoos were charged, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Crummy, on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with being found in a common gaming house at Wittulwady, gaming with dice and money. Upon the evidence adduced they were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10 each.

H. M.'S HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 298 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 53 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 212 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 29 by Military Courts-Martial, and 3 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 228 were natives and the remaining 70 Europeans.

H. M.'S COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 328 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 266 prisoners, including 20 women, of whom 39 were non-labour prisoners, 226 for hard labour, and 1 under sentence of death. On the civil side there were 62 prisoners, including 5 women. Of these latter 24 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 38 from the Small Causes Court.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on the 3rd instant at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Hindoo man, name unknown, who was found lying insensible on the Baboola Tank Road on that morning, gasping for breath and was removed by the police to the hospital where he expired a short time after his admission. The inquest was then adjourned for further enquiry. At the adjourned inquest held on Saturday at the Coroner's office, Fort, upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury—"That the death of the Hindoo man, name unknown, was caused by his having committed suicide by his having taken a poisonous dose of opium."

A SAD DEATH.—An inquest was held on Friday evening by the Deputy Coroner, Mr. Shipsey, on view of the body of Mahomed Jaffer. Deceased, it appears, was found lying on the Colaba Causeway that afternoon about 2 o'clock in a state of sensibility, but severely injured. When the police went to his assistance he stated that he was knocked down and run over by a vehicle, but could not state what description of vehicle he was knocked down by as it came from behind him, and owing to the occurrence taking place so suddenly that he was unable to recognize anything. He was then conveyed to the above hospital where he expired about an hour and a-half after admission. The medical evidence went to show that all the ribs on the right side except two were fractured, and also the shoulder blade on that side, besides internal injuries. The jury upon the evidence adduced returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by fractures and internal injuries, but there is no evidence to show how the same were received by him.

THE AGENT FOR THE SIRDARS IN THE DECCAN.—W. H. Newnham, Esq., the Judge and Session Judge of Poona and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, proceeded to Mahableshwur yesterday morning, and will return on or about the 26th instant so as to be in time to hold the annual Durbar on the 27th idem in honour of the birth-day of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India.—*Poona Observer.*

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—We have had no change in the weather. No rain since Monday last, and consequently the heat is excessive; a strong shower of rain would have cooled the atmosphere; the nights have become very tedious as in the absence of cool breeze one cannot sleep. Some of the residents of the Cantonment and Civil Lines have actually deserted their bed-rooms and removed their beds in the verandahs of their houses. We hope we shall soon have a change in the weather. As the full moon commences from Monday next we may have a change in the way of one or two mango showers.—*Id.*

ATTEMPT TO POISON A WHOLE FAMILY IN KURRACHEE.—Last Saturday night an attempt was made to poison Bukkur vullud Peeroo and his family, comprising in all ten persons, four women and six men. Datura was put into the rice of which they partook. They retired to rest as usual, and the effects of the datura rendered them, of course senseless, and they would all no doubt have died, but for a providential interposition. It happened fortunately that a member of the family had, that night, dined out; while he was sleeping he was aroused by a brother, who complained of a strange dryness in his throat; the other brother, felt alarmed and tried to arouse the father, the mother, and the other members of the family; he found them to be senseless. A report was made to Mr. Bazonjee, the Inspector of Town Police, who lost no time in repairing to the house and having the whole of the inmates conveyed to the Civil Hospital, where under the judicious treatment of Mr. Sylvester, the apothecary in charge, they recovered. It was a narrow escape with them. It must be mentioned that the house is that of Bukkur, and in which a robbery was committed. The suspicion is that a robbery was designed and that to commit it successfully the best plan would be to poison the inmates. The thieves were checkmated the preceding night. Ghoosee's friends are suspected and they were evidently determined not to be outdone the second time.—*Sindian*

ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY.

THIS case was resumed on Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which a Mahomedan, named Syud Ally, stands charged with using as genuine a forged document, knowing the same to be a forged document in respect of a passage ticket issued per steamship Pachamba, of the B. I. S. N. Company, which had sailed for the Persian Gulf on the 28th April last.

Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) conducted the case for the prosecution. No counsel appeared for the defence on this occasion.

The evidence of Dhervish Ally was taken for the prosecution, who stated that he paid prisoner Rs. 20 as passage money per steamer Pachamba for Bushire. He went on board that vessel and had to return on shore as it was discovered that the ticket for himself and others that was provided by the prisoner was a false ticket.

At the close of this evidence the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 10th instant.

The case against the Jew, named Hamberson Aratoon *alias* Ascension Aratoon, who stands charged with a similar offence and in respect of the same passage ticket, and who appears to have worked in connection with the prisoner Syud Ally regarding this matter, was also postponed for further hearing to the 10th instant.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment on Saturday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Friday morning to Saturday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 4 under treatment, 1 admission, no discharges and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 3 under treatment, 2 admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 3 under treatment, no admissions, 2 discharges and no deaths.

At the following Municipal small-pox hospitals there were on Saturday at the Mody Bay 3, Arthur Road 2, and at Camateepoora 4 patients under treatment. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered on Saturday was 12, of whom 9 were Hindoos, 2 Mahomedans and 1 Indo-Briton. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Mandvie, 2; Oomercarry, 1; Dhobie Talao, 1; Funneswady, 1; Kharra Talao, 1; Coombarwadda, 1; Khetwady, 1; Camateepoora, 2; Worlee, 1; and Esplanade, 1.

The number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday (Sunday) morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Saturday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 4 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital 3 under treatment, 1 admission, 1 discharged and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 2 under treatment, no admissions, 1 discharged and no deaths.

DISHONEST PORT TRUST PEONS.

On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, a Port Trust peon, named Bapoo Narayen, was charged at the instance of Mr. E. C. Watkins with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust annas 8, the property of the Port Trust.

Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs Hearn and Cleveland) appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. E. C. Watkins deposed. He was an inspector of the Port Trust Bunder. There was a departmental order issued by Mr. Ryan, the Traffic Manager, and was now in force against sepoys or peons, engaged in the collection of fees, having any money belonging to themselves in their possession when on duty; they were ordered to make over the money which they brought in with them to the clerk in charge of the chowkey at which they may be on duty. This order was made known to the prisoners Bapoo Narayen and Coosnah Dadoo, both peons in the employ of the Port Trust. The duty of the peons stationed at the various bridges is to exact one pice for every loaded cart which passes over the bridges, for which purpose they are each supplied with a small-box, and it is their duty immediately they collect a fee from a cart driver to put the money into the box through a slit on the top. At about 6 p.m. on the day previous, witness went to Mody Bay, where he saw the prisoner Bapoo Narayen with the chowkey clerk Balcrishna. He asked Balcrishna in the presence of the prisoner whether he (prisoner) had reported to him that he had any money in his possession when he came on duty. Balcrishna replied in the negative. Witness then asked the prisoner whether he had any money about his person. Prisoner replied he had four annas. On being asked to produce it, prisoner took out a two anna piece and eleven pice, and said he had no more money, but on searching his person other thirteen pice were found in his waistcoat pocket. Prisoner could not account how he came by the thirteen pice.

At the close of this evidence the case was adjourned for further hearing until to-morrow.

A similar charge of fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust Rs. 3-0-6 of the Port Trust property, was preferred against another peon of the Port Trust, named Krishna Dadoo, at the instance of Mahomed Mucktoom, a sub-inspector of the Port Trust Bunders, under similar circumstances as in the above case. This case was also adjourned for further hearing until to-morrow.

Henri Chaptal, who in 1860 was a grenadier in the 3rd Regiment of the Imperial Guard, has just been tried for desertion and passing over to the foreigner. It appears that in 1869 this man thought as eight years had elapsed since he quitted his regiment, he might return to France with impunity. He did return, but there was an old Corporal of Gendarmes at Avallon who recognised the deserter, and at once arrested him. This was a sad piece of business for Henri Chaptal, who was about to make a very advantageous marriage. It was high time, too, to judge by the appearance of the lady, that the ceremony should take place. However, the ex-grenadier was led off to prison with a vagabond named Maréchal, and the pair were locked up together. In the cell Maréchal moved by the tears of his companion in misfortune, and by some silver, consented to change places with Chaptal, and, in fact, he appeared before the court-martial and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. How this substitution was managed is a mystery; evidently the old gendarme of Avallon, who captured the deserter, could not have been called. As for Chaptal, who was acquitted as Maréchal, he returned home, married, and became the father of a family. In due time Maréchal returned from his penal settlement and made a clean breast of the matter and this led to Chaptal, being once more arrested. He was tried the other day and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and Maréchal has been handed over to the authorities of Brest to be dealt with according to the law.

THE NEW SWIMMING BATH.

THE new salt water swimming bath at Breach Candy is now completed, and has been opened to the public for a week. The extent to which it has been patronised during that time is an indication of how great a necessity was felt for such an institution, and how great a need has been supplied by its construction. The bath does not occupy a central position, and is very much out of the way of a considerable proportion of the Bombay European population, who reside in the Fort. It is situated close to the Malabar Hotel, on the Breach Candy Road, and is about three miles distant from the Town Hall.

The bath is partly excavated in and partly built upon the rocks on the shore, and is supplied with water direct from the sea by means of a channel and sluices. It is of good size, being about 50 feet long by 30 feet wide and capable of holding water to the depth of from 12 ft. to 15 ft. The depth at which it is ordinarily kept is from 4½ ft. to 5 ft. at the shallow, and from 6 ft. to 7 ft. at the deeper end. Stone steps lead down to the water, and there is a spring board over the deep part for those who care to make use of it in diving. At present, the bath is in rather a rough state, but the sides and bottom will be painted, and life-lines will be hung from the roof, besides other little necessary accommodations which are at present wanting being provided. Round the bath are a number of dressing-rooms, each fitted with pegs for hanging clothes upon and every convenience,—except a looking-glass; and the whole is covered by a substantial roof. The money set aside for constructing the place was Rs. 9,000; but it has cost considerably more, the contractor, Mr. Littlewood, having lost by the transaction. The whole work has been done under the superintendence of Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

The Committee who were appointed a fortnight ago have not been idle, but have framed a set of rules for the management of the bath. Regular subscribers—of whom a large number have already given their names—pay for the present Rs. 3 per month, and non-subscribers pay 2 annas for admission each time of bathing. Wednesday morning is set apart for ladies, and on three other mornings of the week,—on Tuesday and Thursday till 11 a.m. and on Sunday till 8 a.m.,—subscribers only will be admitted.

There is one difficulty in the management of the bath, which ought never to have presented itself, but which has unfortunately already arisen. The other morning a young man went into the bath with a very apparent skin disease all over his body. Of course such proceedings cannot be allowed, and the only preventive that can be adopted is to instruct the man in charge to turn any and every such person in future out of the bath. However, he will scarcely often find it necessary to adopt such a course, for no person with the slightest self respect or who is endowed with a grain of common sense would attempt to gain admission to a public bath under such circumstances.

A public meeting was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Municipal Offices, for the purpose of considering and confirming the rules passed by the Swimming Bath Committee. Mr. Pedder was voted to the chair. There were about 20 gentlemen present.

The rules adopted by the Committee were as follows:—

1. The bath to be opened daily from half and hour before sunrise to 11 a. m., and from 2. p. m. till half an hour after sunset.
2. Except during the hours reserved for ladies or subscribers, the bath to be opened to all Europeans of decent appearance and manners. Persons dirty, intoxicated, or otherwise objectionable, will be refused admittance; and the Committee reserve to themselves the power to exclude from the bath any person, subscriber or otherwise, who violates the rules.
3. Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays up to 11 a.m., will be reserved for subscribers only; Wednesdays, up to 11 a. m., for ladies. All other hours to be open to non-subscribers on payment as well as to subscribers, who will not be charged the fee.
4. The subscription for men to be Rs. 3 a month; for ladies Rs. 1. The non-subscribers' fee to be two annas for each time of bathing. The fee for the use of the bath-towels, if required to be one anna extra, to both subscribers and non-subscribers.
5. Ladies not subscribers but introduced by a subscriber to be admitted to use the bath on the ladies' day on payment of a fee of two annas.
6. Smoking while in the water strictly prohibited. Soap to be used only in the fresh-water bath places. Nothing whatever to be thrown into the bath.
7. Bathing drawers to be worn.
8. The Committee to have power to frame any bye-laws for the better management of the bath, not inconsistent with these rules.

Mr. Breslauer proposed that the three days set apart for subscribers only, instead of Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, should be Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. He said his reason for proposing the alteration was that there were a number of young men employed in the Fort were unable to leave business on any other morning except Sunday. The assistants employed at Messrs. Watson's, for instance, were obliged to attend business at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Graves seconded the motion.

Mr. Pedder said a large number of subscribers had represented that Sunday would be the most convenient day for them to attend. The subscribers, of course, would be the principal supporters of the bath, and their convenience should be in some way considered.

After some conversation, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Purcell, that the bath should be opend only to subscribers on Sunday morning till eight o'clock, and on Tuesday and Thursday mornings till eleven o'clock; and the rule was altered accordingly.

Mr. Breslauer also suggested that the subscription should be reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 per month.

Mr. Pedder said he hoped the subscription would be reduced before long; but at present there was a good deal to be done to the bath. Until the bath was completed, he thought the subscriptions should not be reduced.

The proposal was accordingly abandoned for the present.

On the motion of Mr. Breslauer an addition was made to the first rule to the effect that non-residents in Bombay shall be admitted to the bath on being introduced by a subscriber, and on payment of one rupee per week.

A suggestion was made that subscribers should be furnished with tickets to identify them, and the matter was left to the Committee to arrange, it being decided that they shall have power to frame any bye-laws that may be necessary.

The rules were then confirmed as amended, and the meeting terminated.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 26th ultimo are published for general information:—

Kurrachee—River at Kotri gauge on 22nd, 7 feet 2 inches against 5 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Three fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee, no deaths, 12 cases recovering. Weather close.

Shikarpur—Wheat crops mostly harvested. Weather cooler.

Hyderabad—River rising fast.

Upper Sind Frontier—Weather warmer. Rabi harvesting continues. Cholera in Kachi decreasing, 115 deaths up to 18th.

Ahmedabad and Broach—No change.

Surat—Nine cholera cases in Surat, 5 fatal; 2 at Olpad, 1 fatal; 7 at Bardoli, 1 fatal; 6 at Chikhli, 1 fatal.

Kaira—Cholera in Nariad taluka, cases 98, deaths 51; in Thasra taluka cases 15, deaths 4; in Matar taluka cases 3.

Khandesh—Fever continues in two talukas. Weather hot. Cotton market steady.

Nasik—Small-pox in Igatpuri.

Tanna—Small-pox prevails in town of Tanna and in three talukas.

Poona and Ahmednagar—No change.

Sholapur—Rain 2 cents. Weather very warm.

Satara—Sugar-cane crop good. Cattle-disease continues in Khanapur and Patan. Small-pox has appeared at Mahableshwar.

Belgaum—Cholera continues in six talukas. Slight thunder with rain.

Dharwar—Rain 1 inch. Rice sowing in progress, sugar-cane thriving. Public health and cattle-disease same as before.

Kanara—Ground being prepared for monsoon crop. Cholera continues.

Kaladgi—Ground being cleared for next sowing. Cholera continues, 147 deaths.

Rajkot—Weather very hot; water scarce. Health good. Cholera in Morvi taluka decreasing.

Wadhwan—Weather hot. Cotton ginning progressing. Cholera in Jhalawad, cases 252, deaths 104.

Baroda—Weather hot. Cholera of mild type has appeared in city, 10 cases, 4 fatal.

Colaba—(Report for the week ending 24th ultimo.) Weather sultry. A few cases of small-pox in Alibag.

Ratnagiri—(Report for the week ending 18th ultimo.) Rabi crops nearly reaped, nachni being sown. Four deaths from cholera in Vingorla.

General Remarks—Cholera in Guzerat, Southern Mahratta Country, and Kanara, continues.

A. P. AND O. ROMANCE.

THE steamers of the P. and O. Company have been the scene of many a romantic incident, but we fancy that the following story, which has been told to us, is unique in the Company's history. Not very many weeks ago, a letter was received at the Company's London offices, dated from a hotel near St. James's Street, stating that a lady had recently died leaving a child of some eighteen months old, and that her husband, who was at Malta, was anxious to have the child sent to him there. Would the Company be kind enough to say how this could be most comfortably managed, and to name the charges? The Company promptly replied that the child could be sent in one of their steamers, and that it would be placed in the charge of the stewardess. In due course, a handsome carriage drove up to the office, containing a lady and the little innocent, and all charges having been paid, the child was duly booked for transmission to its papa at Malta, and duly forwarded in the charge of the stewardess. When the steamer arrived at Malta, however, no loving papa put in his appearance to claim the interesting consignment, and the Company's agent could not discover any trace of "any such person" at the station; nor were telegraphic enquiries as to the sender more satisfactory. Here was a dilemma; and the captain of the steamer determined to carry his pretty little foundling on to Calcutta and to take it back on his homeward voyage. The wife of a gentleman engaged in trade at Madras heard the story, however, and being herself without children, offered to take in the deserted one; and the result is that little Castaway is now installed in a happy and refined home in this city. No doubt the P. and O. Company will adopt precautions to prevent a form of desertion so successfully inaugurated from becoming too fashionable.—*Madras Times.*

English 15 and 18 Carat Gold Ear Studs Ruffle Earrings, Long Earrings, Lockets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, Bracquet, Chains, Watch Chains and Necklet Chains, Locket Slides, Hooks, Bars and Swivels for Gentlemens Watch Chains, Crosses, Gem, Wedding, Guard, and Signet Rings. Illustrated Catalogue on application. WATSON and Company, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

SIR JOHN KAYE'S "SEPOY WAR."

THE following is the conclusion of the *Times'* review of Sir John Kaye's book:—

At the beginning of our remarks we said we should notice the general views which pervade this book, and we shall proceed to do so as briefly as possible. The whole tendency of Sir John Kaye's volumes is to deprive the revolt, to a great extent, of a military and merely local complexion, and to represent it as, in the main, a general—nay, a national—movement. The author, indeed, with the facts before him, does not assert that even the greater part of the Peninsula threw off the British yoke, or that our rule was challenged by anything like a combination of all the races of India. But, in his view, disaffection had taken deep root in millions of the Indian people; the polluted cartridge merely fired a train, the particles of which were laid far and near—were by no means confined to the camp, and had been long ready for an immense explosion; and the Sepoy War was, in strict truth, a popular and far-spreading outbreak upheld very largely by our Indian subjects. This theory, we think, so exaggerates the facts as to be quite erroneous. In the first place, the area of the revolt was, with few exceptions, entirely limited to the region between Behar and the Sutlej; and wherever it overpassed these boundaries, the cause may be distinctly traced to a purely alien and foreign influence. There was no insurrection, to speak broadly, in five-sixths of our Indian dominions, and the partial rising in the Native States, in the Punjab, and near the Bombay Presidency, which seemed for a time as if the movement was really assailing us from everywhere, were altogether due to the presence on the spot of detachments of the mutinous troops or to the contagion diffused by them. An outbreak locally circumscribed in this way cannot be, with justice, described as general; and, even within its peculiar limits, it was not popular in its essential character. The mutiny, in its most congenial seats, and where it was most long-lived and triumphant, was, in every instance, we emphatically assert, the work at first of the Sepoys alone. This certainly was the case at Meerut, at Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and other places, and we invite Sir John Kaye to name a single station between Dinapore and the verge of the Punjab where the rebellion really began with the people. All this, tends to show that the Great Revolt was, in no real sense, a national crime, and though, undoubtedly, in some Provinces—the most conspicuous of these was Oude—part of the population did, in some measure, cast in their lot with the rebel soldiery, and countenanced them in their brief hour of success, this support was timid and doubtful at the best, and opinions were always largely divided. In every one of these debatable tracts—apart from the rabble which exults in riot—those who declared against us were not numerous; goodwill was occasionally shown to the Sepoys, but it was, for the most part, inert and passive; a considerable loyal party remained, and, what is very remarkable, no authority except our own was very widely obeyed. Even in Oude not a few Chiefs continued true to their allegiance and even friendly, and there is reason to believe that whatever sympathy the Oude peasantry showed for the mutineers was chiefly due to the fact that the Bengal Army was, to a considerable extent, recruited from them. The revolt, therefore, had little in common with really great and general risings, such as those witnessed in Poland and elsewhere, and it has been properly called the Sepoy outbreak, sustained, in part, by dangerous classes and by a certain number of designing leaders. Where, too, is the proof of that profound abhorrence of our influence and of our power in India on which Sir John Kaye so repeatedly dwells, and how can he show that the range of the revolt, as regards the feelings of the Indian races, was far more extended than is commonly supposed? The facts seem to be the other way.

We must also demur to the theory which, of all others perhaps, most deeply colours and affects this book. Sir John Kaye is too well informed, and we will add, has too much respect for dignities, to join in the cry at one time raised against the Indian policy of Lord Dalhousie; but he evidently thinks that what has been called the "mania for annexation" of that lamented statesman was perhaps, the principal cause of the revolt. The mutiny, he insists, may be largely ascribed to the discontent of Princes and Chiefs deprived, as they believed unjustly, of honours and possessions they had once enjoyed, this sentiment descending through many classes, and animating against us popular feeling. But for what, he intimates, was usurpation in Oude, rebellion would never have reared its head, in that Province, with disastrous effect; the Talookdars would not have succeeded in arraying against us hordes of retainers; and Lucknow might not have been surrounded for several months by armed multitudes. In the same way, had Nana Sahib received the pension assured to the last of the Peishwas, and not been put off by a doubtful pretext, he would not have become our worst enemy; the massacre at Cawnpore might not have occurred; we should have had in him, perhaps, a loyal subject. Now, we shall not say that annexation counted for nothing in the sum total of the revolt; its effects are visible in part of its course, and the exiled King of Oude, there is little doubt, endeavoured secretly to interfere with our rule, while Nana Sahib avowed a purpose to retaliate for "Lord Dalhousie's measures." But our policy of conquest, it is not less certain, was not the spring-head, so to speak, of the outbreak; it would have occurred, though we added nothing to our dominions since the time of Lord Wellesley; and the evidence of this is, we think, conclusive. If the extension of our sway, under Lord Dalhousie, was such a potent source of ill-will, the pernicious results, we must assume, would have followed the cause in all parts of India; the Punjab, only subdued in 1849, and crowded with the old Khalsa army, would have been, to a man, in arms against us, and rebellion would have spread to the far East and South, where the Governor-General had just extinguished what had once been Royal and famous dynasties. But apart from a few purely Sepoy troubles, the Punjab remained contented and loyal—nay, as we have seen, it furnished recruits in thousands to fight our mutinous troops, and not a sound of complaint was heard in the territories of the Carnatic and Tanjore, and in other of our lately-acquired Provinces. Sir John Kaye feels the force of this argument, and selects Jhansi, where an outbreak occurred, as an instance of the bitterness annexation produced. Yet, beyond all question, the rising at Jhansi was due to Sepoys, and Sepoys alone; and though the widow of the dispossessed Rajah sought to turn the movement to her own ends, she failed to gather round her a large following, and to re-establish her departed influence. The fact is that, in this matter, Sir John Kaye transfers to India ideas which properly belong to Western Europe. The Celtic tribes clung with fond affection to the Chiefs who had ruled them for hundreds of years; and conquest, in the case of Celtic lands, has engendered feelings of extreme hatred, which have rallied the remnants of broken clans, after a long lapse of time, round their ancient Houses. In another stage of progress, a full-grown nation will regard with devotion a line of Kings associated with its glories and fortunes, and will risk anything to replace it on the throne; and the notion of subjugation is so odious to European people of a high type that they never cease to chafe in the hands of a conqueror. But, with few exceptions, the native Princes of India belonged to modern dynasties—in the case of those discrowned by Lord Dalhousie this was so in almost every instance; their hold on their subjects had never been strong; their rule was usually extremely bad; and the races of Hindostan having been, for ages, repeatedly overrun and subdued, they feel little sympathy with dispossessed potentates, and readily submit to the power of the stranger. Had it been otherwise, indeed, does any one suppose that our Empire could have grown as it has—that a trading company could, in one generation, have become Sovereign from Bombay to the Ganges, and swept into nothingness a whole crowd of Sovereigns?

Nor do we attach very much importance to other influences which, Sir John Kaye thinks, contributed largely to the Sepoy outbreak. The bearing of English officials in India was, doubtless, often offensive and rude; and Englishmen, perhaps, do not possess the art of conciliating and attracting subject races. The repeated "settlements" of conquered districts very probably were attended with wrong, and exasperated individual owners of land, and frequent inquiries into defective titles of Talookdars and other proprietors, and occasional "resumptions" of escheated "grants," were, it is likely, sometimes harsh and oppressive. Unquestionably, too, the Brahmin priesthood had, in some places, became alarmed as the progress of civilization and knowledge put to shame their fabulous and mystic lore; and a Brahmin College at Calcutta seems to have sympathized with the rebel cause. Nor can we doubt that the very contact of the ideas and of the energy of the West with the fixed usages, the unchanging order, and the ancient social structure of India, may have led to irritation and alarm; for in all countries the people dislike interference with their old ways and customs, and this, in a special manner, is the case in India. Yet all these circumstances, though put together, will not rationally account for the Mutiny, for many of them had been in operation for years, and the tendency of some had been to strengthen our hold on India and its numerous races. The white man was not as hard and haughty as the Hindoo or Mussulman tyrant, and who would compare our Indian Government with the rapacity of the Native Princes? Granting that acts of ours had heavily weighed on individuals—nay, perhaps on classes—our rule had been for the common good, and this was generally felt and recognized by the populations of the whole Peninsula. The weakening, too, of old superstitions and interference with cherished beliefs was not without an advantage of its own; it led to a distrust of native creeds and rites, and broke up a network of stubborn habits which had long thwarted our power and influence. We, therefore, do not set much store on what are reckoned in these volumes as main agencies in the Great Revolt; in our judgment, they were at least subordinate. What, then, was the true and dominant cause of the convulsion which suddenly rent our Empire, which disturbed in Hindostan, the peace of England, which was stayed only after a murderous contest? The answer, we think, is not far to seek for those who calmly examine the facts, and set prejudice and fancy aside. The Mutiny was, in its essence, military, and though it was fomented from outside the ranks, and in its progress it drew with it a mass of floating discontent and crime it retained to the last its true character. The proof of this seems to us simple. In every instance, as we have seen, rebellion began with the Sepoys alone; no provinces were at all disturbed except those under Sepoy influence, and the outbreak was preconcerted in the camp with almost soldierlike accord in time. A part only, too, of our Native Army, it must be recollected, joined in the Mutiny; the Sikh regiments were almost all faithful, the contingents of Madras and Bombay were almost wholly free from the pernicious influence, or felt it only when in contact with it, and that to an insignificant extent, and the Bengal Sepoys, and those only, were the real authors of the great crime. This circumstance indicates what, we are convinced, was the true incentive of the widespread rising and what gave it its peculiar character. The discipline of the Bengal Army had, no doubt, been relaxed of late, the men and officers had been much divided, and the Bengal Sepoys had grievances of their own at this moment too long to enumerate. But it was the sentiment that the polluted cartridge was a conspiracy against the institution of caste, which, running like wildfire through the Bengal troops, caused the tremendous outbreak, though other causes, perhaps, enlarged it and terror and wickedness quickened its progress. It may be thought marvellous that what appears an accident should have been accompanied with such results, but those who know what caste is in India, how it enters into the order of life, how the destiny of man, both here and hereafter, is held to depend on the strict observance of it, will readily comprehend that what was considered a general and insidious attempt to subvert it would lead to a sudden and immense explosion. The history, indeed, of our Indian Army supplies almost a parallel case; the Mutiny at Vellore in 1806-7, which, had it not been suppressed at once, would certainly have been extremely dangerous, may be distinctly traced to a strange fancy that a Sepoy helmet of a particular form was, in some way, an interference with caste.

A word or two upon other topics with which these volumes necessarily deal. We have referred to a few of the heroic deeds of individuals during the Mutiny, but these were mere samples of the lofty courage which generally animated our imperilled countrymen. Sir John Kaye enumerates many of their exploits, and we would especially allude to the cool daring with which Hume and Daniell literally forced and beat back unaided a party of Sepoys; to the presence of mind with which M'Donnell cut the lashings of a barge, during the retreat from Arrah, under a heavy fire from either bank of a stream, and saved no less than 35 comrades; to the admirable resource with which Vicars Boyle confronted and baffled a whole mass of enemies. In many instances these noble deeds were those of civilians [illegible] the Mutiny showed what military [illegible] in many a [illegible] which made Clive famous [illegible] like officials; and India, as always has been the case, produced many an improvised soldier. Yet experience and science made themselves felt, as they have always done in the conduct of war, throughout the events of 1857; and Havelock, by far the ablest chief who, during the year, appeared on the scene, was remarkable for his professional knowledge. As regards the British military operations they were very varied in point of merit; magnificent examples of energy were seen; some very fine combinations were made, but until master spirits made their way to the front we had too many routine leaders, and timidity and indecision were often manifested. What is most evident in this matter, however, was the imperfection of our military system; the unreadiness which has so often proved calamitous to our arms in history was exhibited in a painful manner; and the blots in our organization for the field in India revealed themselves with unhappy results. When the Mutiny broke out we had not the means of moving a regiment in some places; the commissariat and transport arrangements were slow, cumbrous, and out of order; and though some officers, no doubt, made this an excuse for what were their own shortcomings, months passed before these defects were rectified. It must be said, too, that the revolt found the military authorities utterly unprepared; Bengal and Behar and the North-Western Provinces were all but at the mercy of troops in part suspected two months before; and in several stations our cannon and arsenals were left almost wholly in the hands of Sepoys. No doubt rebellion would not have been able to make head long against the power of England; but there is no denying that but for the aid unexpectedly furnished from the Punjab, Delhi would assuredly have held out longer; and having regard to the dispersed state of our resources during the first part of the contest, we had no right to believe that we should put down the Mutiny in a time comparatively short. With respect to the conduct of the Sepoy leaders, Sir John Kaye very truly observes that it was wanting in daring and real concert; no Hyder or Tippoo appeared to give consistency and will to the rebel arrays, and their efforts were generally vague and desultory, without unity or a great purpose. Their manoeuvres, however, in the field itself were sometimes extremely well designed, and some of their movements gave proof of no mean acquaintance with the art of war. Yet—so vain is skill when it is not sustained by high qualities on the part of the soldier—these ingenious efforts almost always failed against British perseverance and courage, and it is simply astonishing against what odds and combinations we often triumphed. The rebels, too, it deserves notice, seem to have had hardly an engineer among them, and, in the hour of hand-to-hand fighting, their chiefs almost always lost heart and the faculty of commanding their men. We must, however, bring our comments to a close. We would part in kindness with Sir John Kaye as a most industrious and conscientious writer; but his work is not, in many respects, a perfect history of the Sepoy War.

FIGHT BETWEEN A SCORPION AND A MOUSE.

IT is very interesting to observe that man, in his first calculations to measure the lapse of time—probably made by the Caldæans—should have chosen as emblems of months various animals. Thus, in the signs of the Zodiac, we find—Taurus, a bull (April); Aries, a ram (March); Leo, a lion (July); the Fishes (February); a Crab (June); Capricornes, a goat (December); and a Scorpion (October). The constellation of the Great Bear is also well known to the inhabitants of Europe, but the ancient Egyptians did not call this constellation a bear, but a hippopotamus. I am pleased to think that our old friend Hippo was so honoured in the time of the Pharaohs. The scorpion represents the month of October, because "on the 23rd of the month, the sun enters the sign of Scropio in the form of a destructive insect. The increase in power of cold over nature in the same manner as the equal influence of cold and heat are represented by Libra (or the balance), the sign of the preceding month of September."

I do not quite understand why Scorpio was promoted to the dignity of a place among the constellations, unless it was out of fearful reverence and a sort of fetish respect for a beast which could inflict such stinging pain and dangerous wounds on mankind. Do we not read in holy writ, "and their torment was as the torment of a scorpion when he striketh a man." Scorpions are inhabitants of hot climates; they live among stones, logs of wood, etc. Such places, in fact, as those inhabited in England by wood lice and centipedes, etc. They are said to attain the length of twelve inches in Batavia, and along the Gold Coast I have heard (but hardly believe it) they are found as big as a good-sized lobster; the general size is about three inches long. It not unfrequently happens that scorpions are brought to England in timber ships, etc., and I have received more than one scorpion thus brought over.

In February 1869 I received a box by post containing two live scorpions, kindly presented to me by my friend, the late lamented J. Keast Lord, who had caught them under a stone at Heliopolis, in Egypt. Wishing to test the power of the scorpion's sting, I got a glass globe and turned in one of the scorpions. A mouse having been caught in the trap, I thought I might just as well let the scorpion try his powers upon it as the cat. I therefore shook the mouse into the glass with the scorpion. The scorpion, an averaged sized one, immediately resisted the affront, and the mouse, who had never evidently seen a scorpion before, did not know whether he was his friend or his enemy. Not liking the continued jumpings of the mouse (I now quote from my "Log Book"), "he twisted and began brandishing about his sting. The mouse shortly crossed his path. The scorpion instantly lunged his sting into him. This challenge woke up the mouse, who began to jump up and down like a jack in the box. When he became quiet, the scorpion again attacked the enemy, with his claws extended like the pictures of the scorpion in 'The Signs of the Zodiac.' He made another shot at the mouse, but missed him. I then called 'Time!' to give both combatants a rest. When the mouse had got his wind, I stirred up the scorpion once more, and, as 'the fancy' say, 'he came up smiling.' The mouse during the interval had evidently made up his mind that he would have to fight, and not strike his colours to a scorpion as he would to a cat. When, therefore, the scorpion came within range, the mouse gave a squeake and bit him on the back; the scorpion at the same moment planted his sting well between the mouse's ears on the top of his head. The scorpion then tried to retreat, but could not, for one claw had got entangled in the fur of the mouse. The mouse and scorpion then closed, and rolled over each other like two cats fighting, the scorpion continually stabbing the mouse with his sting, his tail going with the velocity of a needle in a sewing-machine. When the scorpion got tired, the mouse got hold of his tail with his teeth and gave it a sharp nip. The mouse seized the opportunity, and immediately bit off two of the scorpion's side legs. He then retired and began to wash his face. I had expected, of course, that the poison of the scorpion would have killed the mouse, but he didn't seem a bit the worse for it." When I examined him the next morning he was quite lively and well, and had nearly eaten up the whole of the scorpion for his breakfast. Of course I rewarded the mouse for his plucky conduct by giving him some milk, and by letting him go in a place where it was not likely the cat would find him.

FRANK BUCKLAND.

—*Land and Water.*

PSEUDO-HERO WORSHIP.

So long as the public choose to centre their interest upon a harmless object of attraction, we have no fault to find with them as regards their own welfare; but we seriously raise the question whether adulation does unmixed good to those whom it most concerns—the objects of attraction. We in no way wish to cast a wet blanket upon modern athletic enterprise, but, on the contrary, welcome it, as working moral as well as physical good. He who can do one thing well, with his heart in it, though it be but a sport of youth, can fight well hereafter the battle of life, if he lets the same principles of care and restraint that tutored his pleasures guide also his duties. The Bench and Episcopate owe many of their brightest lights to "old blues," and in most spheres of life University athletes daily are making their mark. So far we show our approval of such pursuits; but approval is one thing, and fulsome public adulation is another. We ask ourselves is it good for a lad or young man to find himself a cynosure of interest, beyond any merit in his powers, for one brief season? A man of common sense and mature experience may afford to laugh at public flattery, and to look at his own performances in a positive and not a relative light; but the heads of many younger men may be turned, and they may thus be induced to think that, because their names for a week or a month are household words, therefore they themselves become national necessities. Even in the pursuit of sport alone, they may be tempted to think more highly of their performance in the actually minor, but, in the eyes of the public, major school or University contest in which they engage, than of some further step in the ladder of athletic fame, to which less public interest is attached. To row in a University eight does not often imply any greater merit, if so great, as to win a Henley grand challenge race; yet what University man would hesitate if he had to choose between the two medals? We trace the apathy of many University runners with regard to the champion meeting, to the undue fuss made about the University sports, which blinds many of them, and deludes them into the belief that when they have beaten their rival University they have done all that is required of them. When, a few years later, their names pass away from public recollection, and a new generation of athletes springs up, they awake to the hollowness of their fame; but the awakening may have been too late to prevent the mischief previously done by undue temptation to self-estimation. Whatever remarks here apply to the boat race and sports refer with even greater force to the school cricket match. In, however, the latter case the remedy comes even more promptly; for the lad who, a year before, was patted by a hundred hands for a solitary catch, or a double figure, begins to realize himself but a drop in the ocean when, next spring, he finds himself shelved after one trial in a freshman's match, or stands out of a second-rate county eleven. While on the subject of University competitions, we record our objection to the principle of the Universities making any parade of competition in any pursuit in which they cannot rank in the first flight. The fact that there should by any inducement for them to do so shows still more the foolish adulation which attends every University contest. If there were a University hopping or smoking match, we believe the people would crowd to see it, and would crown the winner with bays. In rowing, cricket rackets, and athletics, the University representatives stand in the first flight, and can always contend against the world without disgrace, even though not always without defeat. But when they parade their billiards, their chess, and such like minor attainments in public, we ask, *cui bono?* They surely do not think to read a lesson by them, or to set up a standard of amateur merit therein. Half the counter-skippers who, look on at their billiards can give them points; scores of those who watch their chess can give them pawn and two, and often a clear piece. May be they are promising aspirants for their class in these pursuits; but for public display there should be positive, not merely relative, merit to admire. With these deprecations we qualify the approval which in other respects we do not refuse to concede to the modern *furore* for University contests.—*Field.*

"BERKELEY, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

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[redacted]

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of May 2.)

It seemed to the household of The Beeches to be yet early in the night, but in reality it was morning, although still quiet dark, when its slumbering inmates were aroused by an alarm of fire. But Yorke, jumping up and huddling on some clothes, could make out soon among the hurried questions and answers exchanged between Mr Peevor inside his room and the butler without, interrupted by exclamations from Mrs Peevor about the children, and general banging of doors and whisperings in the corridors, that the butler was trying to explain that it was not The Beeches which was on fire, but some place in the neighbourhood. Johnson the engineer, who slept outside, getting up to tend the furnaces, had seen the glare, and had awakened the butler to know if the engine should be sent; and the word "fire" having been caught up by somebody who heard the noise of Johnson's knocking at the door, the alarm had been spread over the whole house.

"Is there an engine on the place?" called out Yorke to Mr. Peevor; "of course you will send it, sir; I will go with it; I will be ready in a minute."

"And I too," cried Mr. Hanckes from his room; "I'll just get'old of a few warm things first;" and in a few seconds the two gentlemen were hurrying down-stairs, the shutting of doors as they passed along the corridor indicating that the fair inmates of the differment chambers had all been aroused by the alarm, and were peering out in deshabile, to know what all the noise was about.

Issuing from the house, Mr Peevor calling to them, as the butler opened the hall door to let them out, to be sure and wrap up well or they would take cold, the gentlemen found that by Johnson's exertions the engine had already been brought out into the stable-yard, while harness was being put on a couple of horses. "It was I got Peevor to have an engine on the place," said Mr. Hanckes to Yorke as they stood waiting in the yard; "I can't abide fires. We had a fire in our warehouse once, with fifty thousand gallon of oil all round—balsam to the tune of fifty thousand gallon all round, ready to blaze up. A nice little bonfire it would have made, I expect. That was a anxious moment, I do assure you; it was touch and go, and no mistake; and we just got it under in time. But we live and learn. I've took precaution enough since, and now we could flood the 'ole place—the whole place could be flooded in five minutes. And then I gave Peevor no peace till he bought an engine too. 'Peevor,' I says, 'you've got a sight of valuables, and everything a man of taste can want, except an engine to keep 'em safe; do you want to be burnt out of 'ouse and 'ome—do you want to be burnt out of house and home some fine night? You must just get a firstclass hengine, that's what you must do, and lose no time about it.' And so he got me to choose a engine for him, and a real beauty it is, made to order with all the latest improvements, and it may be of use to the neighbours as well as to him. Not that we shall do much in the salvage line to-night, I expect; the fire seems too much gone for that;" and indeed from where they stood the glare could be seen in the sky high above the yard wall and the garden trees beyond.

"Here comes the horses at last," continued Mr. Hanckes; "if our lads at the shop weren't trifle smarter than Peevor's own people, it ain't much balsam we should turn out in the course of a twelve month, nor yet much clarifying neither. Now, then, which of you boys are coming? there's room for six, besides Johnson and me. Colonel, you'll drive, I hope; it's a case of pace this is." And Yorke taking the reins jumped on the box; and the others, gardners and stablemen, clambering up on the side seats, the engine rattled out of the yard, and along the avenue, faster than the horses had ever gone before.

As they entered the highroad at the end of the avenue the glare was so bright it seemed as if the fire must be close at hand; but the men said that there was no house near to The Beeches in that direction, and Yorke drove furiously along the road, waiting for the first opening to turn towards the fire.

A very few minutes' driving brought them to the point where the road turned down towards the river, the same down which he had made his eventful walk with Lucy, and there an opening in the line of hedge showed them the fire itself, the glare of which had been seen so high in the sky, blazing at the bottom of the hill, evidently on the bank of the river.

"'Tis the inn by the river," said one of the men; "'tis the River Belle; how it do blaze, to be sure!" and in another moment they lost sight of the actual flame, as Yorke turned the horses at a gallop down the steep hill.

The party were silent now, busy in holding on to their narrow seats, as the engine swayed to and fro with the furious driving, the glare becoming brighter every moment.

The bottom of the hill was soon reached, and, rattling round the corner, Yorke pulled up the horses short at the river-bank, as the truth of which he had an uneasy foreboding during the drive was now made clear. On the right, where the inn should be, all was dark and still: the burning house was on their left—it was Olivia's.

While the others jumping from their seats began to set about getting the engine ready to work, Yorke ran forward a few paces through the gate into the little garden.

The house was now all on fire, flames rushing out of the roof and windows. Before it on the lawn stood a few onlookers, gazing idly at the spectacle which lighted up their faces.

"You've a-come along with that there engine, I suppose, sir?" said one of the little group to Yorke, a stout elderly man, whom he at once recognised to be the landlord of the River Belle. "Taint a bit of good pouring water on that there fire; you might pour the whole river on it now, and nothing come of it."

"And the family?" said Yorke, almost breathless with excitement, —"the lady and children?"

"Oh, they was got out all right, and the nuss too; but the gentleman——"

"What gentleman?"

"Him as was staying at my place, over at the Belle yonder," said the man, pointing in the direction of the inn; "he saved the lady first and then the children; 'twas wonderful to see how he went up the ladder, and him with only one arm too. 'Twas an uncommon close thing, sure, for the house is that frail it didn't want much lighting; it was all in a blaze afore a soul heerd of it."

Yorke stood silent, and the man went on.

"Yes, 'twas a wonderful sight to see: there was the lady a-wringing of her hands at the winder, and the nuss a-screaming like a railway whistle; and we puts the ladder up agen' the winder, and the gentleman he runs up it, and helps the nuss down—hands her to our Joe—that's our potboy—who was close behind of him, and then he wants the lady to follow; I seed it all myself, for I was a-helping to keep the ladder steady; but the lady she calls out that the children are inside, and so the gentlman he goes in at the winder, and brings out the two children, fust one and then the other—for you see he couldn't carry but one at a time because of him only having one arm—brings them right out of the fire, as one may say—for it were burning very fierce even then, almost as fierce as you see it a-burning now—and hands them out to our Joe; and the poor little things, though they was in their nightshifts they wasn't even singed, for he covered them in his big cloak— only frightened a bit; and then the gentleman he wants the lady to step over the window-still and on to the ladder, but she seemed all dazed like with fear; I could see her a standing before the window looking as it might be at a ghost. Then the gentleman he calls out to Joe; 'Can you pass me up a bit of rope?' says he So we soon gets a bit of rope and hands it to Joe, and he hands it to the gentleman, and the gentman he tried for to tie the lady up with it, but couldn't manage it on account of his having only one hand, you see. So then Joe he goes up, and the two together they passes the rope and a sheet round the lady (who seemed all in a faint like), and lifts her out, and then they all come down, —fus the lady, and then Joe holding one end of the line, and the gentleman a-holding of the other, and every one as shouting like mad—for there was quite a crowd round here —to see him so gallant and dextrous. And our Joe, he behaved uncommon well to—I must say that for our Joe. Well sir, we all thought they was quite safe out of it, and a good job too, when just as they had got to the bottom, and the lady was on the ground, a great piece of the eaveboard—that there great piece as you see lying there—came down and struck the gentleman on the head, and he fell off the ladder, stunned like, as well he might be, for it must be a matter of half a hundred-weight if it's a pound. Oh, it were a pity!—it were indeed, and him having acted so gallant and noble."

Yorke had stood still, fascinated by the tale, listening to the man's recital. The words came with difficulty as he asked, "Was the gentleman much hurt?"

"Stunned complete, and his poor face was an awful objec'. The lady, she knelt down by him on the wet ground, and took hold of his hand in hers and began a-rubbing of it; but that wouldn't do no good, of course. We carried him in to the Belle, and my missis is a-looking after him, and Joe has run for the doctor; he ought to be back soon. His face is that ghastly—well, 'tis a sad thing surelie, to save four lives and maybe lose of his own, and him having acted so gallant and noble."

The little inn was crowded with people, for the fire had aroused the whole neighborhood; and the lookers-on, now that the interest was transferred here from the blazing house, had for the most part adjourned to the tap to discuss the event over something to drink, and perhaps to get a further glimpse of some of the principal actors in it; but the good landlady, standing by the door of the parlour into which Falkland had been carried, kept off the curious from looking inside, while giving her instructions to the maid busily employed in the tap-room on the other side of the passage. She recognised Yorke, however, as Falkland's friend, and at once gave him admission.

The body of the injured man had been placed on the little couch; beside it knelt Olivia, her long hair falling loose over her shoulders, grasping her husband's hand in her own, and gazing with blanched and horror-stricken face at the mutilated, senseless features before her. Remorse, terror, pity, and affection, made up a look of agony in the unhappy wife's face in keeping with the tragic situation.

Yorke could find no words of comfort or consolation, nor could he tell from her rapt look whether she was conscious of his presence.

Some time he stood behind her, gazing, too, at the sad spectacle—the scars made by the accident blending with the old wounds; then he stepped forwards, and gently drew the coverlet over the shattered face.

As he did so, Olivia raised her head and looked at him with the same horror-stricken, stony stare. No sign of recognition escaped her, yet he could see she knew him, and understood the motive for his action. Then she again looked away from him to the muffled figure.

Yorke thought at first that Falkland was dead; but gazing at the body in the stillness he could perceive a slight movement. He placed his hand on the heart; it was still feebly beating.

As he did this, Olivia again looked up, with an expression of dumb inquiry.

"He still breathes," said Yorke, in a low voice.

Then Olivia turned her face again towards the figure on the couch.

Thus the time passed. Yorke stood silent by Olivia's side, while she still knelt, holding Falkland's hand. She seemed too deeply affected to be accessible to any attempt at consolation.

Presently the landlady opened the door, and the doctor entered the room. He was an elderly man, kindly looking. He felt Falkland's pulse, watching Olivia the while, and then beckoned Yorke aside. "I must examine the patient," he said, "to see what the injuries are; can you remove the lady? Poor thing, she seems greatly affected, and no wonder; they tell me he saved her life and her children's but I fear he may have lost his own in doing so."

Olivia looked up at them as they whispered in the corner, and then pointing with her eyes at the prostrate form before her, as if inviting them to proceed with their task, bent her head down, burying her face in her hands, which rested on the edge of the couch.

"She will not leave her post," said Yorke, in an undertone. "He was a very dear friend, although they had not met for many years; you had better let her stay. The shock has been great; I fear to attempt to rouse her from it. The family doctor—a very old friend—is coming down this morning and should be here soon; if anything immediate is required, pray do it; but otherwise it would be better to wait till he arrives."

A few minutes passed, and the doctor, again covering the shattered features, drew Yorke aside. There was concussion of the brain, he said, and great depression of the heart's action. Whether relief by an operation might be possible he could not say at present; perhaps it would be better to wait till Dr Maxwell arrived; at any rate there was nothing to be done just at present; he would call again shortly to meet him. Could he and his wife be of any use? the lady must be in a very destitute condition; they would gladly receive her and the children for a time they lived about a mile off. But Yorke said he would telegraph to a lady in town, who was an old friend to come down at once. It seemed, indeed, the best thing he could do; for the idea occurred to him that by enlisting Mrs. Polwheedle's services as a principal in this difficulty, she might be the more readily induced to keep the secret of which she was already possessed. And the doctor, as he left the room, promised to drive straight to the nearest post-office with the telegram which Yorke had scribbled on a leaf of his pocket-book.

Time passed on, and the grey winter daylight came into the little room, where Olivia still knelt by the couch, her face buried in her hands. Was her poor stricken heart sending up some broken prayers to heaven, or was she too crushed to think? All was now quiet about the place. The people who had hung about the tap-room having come to the end of their cash or their capacity for beer, had gone their several ways; the children apparently had been gotten to sleep, for there was no movement up-stairs; and Yorke seemed to be the only person awake, as standing by the window he looked out on the dull winter landscape—the swollen river flowing by, the view bounded by the leafless branches of the trees which bordered its banks, the smouldering ruins of the burnt house in the foreground, while the past history of the two unfortunate beings who shared the little chamber with him passed swiftly through his mind. Ruin indeed! What picture could depict the ruin which had fallen on these two—the best, the noblest, as he used to think, of all he knew?

Presently the sound of wheels could be heard, and a carriage stopped before the inn, on the road which ran by the back of the house.

Yorke went out to see who had come, and turning round as he left the room, he saw that Olivia, still on her knees, did not appear to notice his departure.

As he came up to the carriage, Mr Hanckes, who had just got down, was helping Lucy to alight, followed by her maid.

Lucy had come to fetch the lady and children, the news of whose escape and homeless condition had been conveyed to The Beeches by the engine party returning from their fruitless errand. The carriage was full of cloaks and shawls. Mrs. Peevor would have come, but was not ready. "I was dressed first," Lucy explained, "and papa thought I had better start at once, so that no time might be lost, and Mr Hanckes was kind enough to come too, and says he will walk back to make room." There was more to the same effect, messages of condolence and inquiries after the poor gentleman who was so dreadfully hurt. Mr. Peevor would come down presently with Johnson to see if he could be moved to The Beeches; but there were pressing entreaties that the lady and children would return at once in the carriage.

Mr. Hanckes moved off to have a look at the fire, while Yorke thought for a moment what would be best to do. A woman might perhaps supply the consolation and help for Olivia, of which she must be sorely in need, but which he felt unable to give; but he shrank from letting Lucy witness the scene within; nor he felt sure, would Olivia be persuaded to leave her post at present. Above all, the secret must be kept if possible. He replied, therefore, that the lady would not wish to leave at present, till the doctor came from town, who was expected very soon. He was an old friend, and would advise what to do. The injured man lay between life and death, and there was the deepest anxiety till Dr. Maxwell should arrive and propose some treatment. But he would tell Mrs. Wood of the kind plans suggested, and would urge her to accept the offer later in the day, unless indeed a lady, an old friend, who had been telegraphed for, or Dr Maxwell, should propose to take her away. At any rate she would feel deeply the kindness of Lucy and the family.

Lucy asked if she could not take back the children—they at any rate would be better out of the way; and Yorke explained that they had been put to bed, and were asleep. But later in the day it might be a great kindness to send for them.

"And you yourself?" asked Lucy, whose earnestness in the matter had so far kept her free from embarrassment, and who was talking to her lover with more self-possession than she could have commanded a few hours before.

"I will stay, at any rate till Dr Maxwell arrives. I will then send word what is proposed or come to tell Mr. Peevor myself. Pray ask him not to be at the trouble of coming himself, or sending again till he hears from me; perfect quiet is the best thing for the injured man." Yorke wanted to keep the family away till he could arrange a plan with Maxwell.

"The poor gentleman was and old friend of Mrs. Wood, we hear," said Lucy.

"Yes, they knew each other in India some years ago; we were all intimate together; that accounts for the interest I take in them: it is a strange story." As Yorke said this with as much indifference of manner as he could command he could see that Lucy was concious that more was meant than was implied. There was a moment's embarrassment and then Lucy, stepping back to the carriage, produced his dressing-bag. "Rundall, the man who waits on you," she said with a little blush, "has put up your things for you. I thought perhaps you might be wanting to stay for a time, and that it might be useful to bring this." And as Yorke took the bag from her he could not forbear from pressing the little hand, accompanying the action with a kindly glance which sent Lucy's eyes dancing with pleasure. The next moment he felt ashamed of doing so; was this a time for love-making, when those he professed to hold so dear to him were close by, the victims of a dreadful fate?

And yet something was due to his gentle little sweetheart "Lucy," he said, with some hesitation—"Lucy, dear, you must be thinking me a sulky, ill-conditioned fellow. But don't judge me, please, by late appearances. I believe you will find me a simple, straightforward fellow enough, who will try at any rate to deserve his good fortune,"—and again he pressed the little hand which he still held; "but can you understand that—that I have been living another life all these years before we met, and that there have been other interests and other feelings at work? Lucy, dear, some day perhaps I may be able to tell you a part of my history, and if you knew it, you are so single-minded I think you would not wish me to play the lover just now."

Lucy's glance upwards was a sufficient reply, nor was there time for more, Mr. Hanckes at this moment coming up again, with the maid, who also had gone to look at the fire; and after seeing the party drive away, Yorke returned inside, and opening the parlour door quietly, looked into the room. Olivia had not changed her place, but was no longer kneeling; she had sunk on the ground, her head still resting on the couch and buried in her hands. Asking the landlady, who was now up and about again, not to disturb her, Yorke sought a room and made his toilet; and then coming down-stairs found that some breakfast had been got ready for him in the bar-room, of which he could not help feeling ready to partake, thinking, as he did so, what an unconscious satire on the miseries of life was the need for supplying its daily wants. Here was a scene enacting in the next room of a sort to harrow the coldest nature, even if there were no special ties involved; yet in the midst of these miseries he could still be hungry. The landlady wanted to take in some tea to Olivia, but Yorke stopped her; that grief at least was too sacred to be disturbed. Nor would Yorke himself return to the room on the other side of the passage till Maxwell should arrive; he was due by this time.

Presently the sound of wheels was heard, and his cab drove up. Outside under the trees Yorke made him acquainted in a few words with what had passed, and then led the way to the little parlour.

Olivia was still as Yorke had last seen her, crouching on the floor, her head buried in her hands, which rested on the edge of the couch. She did not move as they approached.

Maxwell felt the pulse of the prostrate form for a long time, and in silence. Then he stooped over it and laid his hand on the heart.

"It is all over," he said at last in a low voice to Yorke, who stood by anxiously watching him; "he must have been dead some time," and drew the covering over the part of the face which was still exposed.

"Olivia," he then said in louder tones, taking one of her hands, "will you not come to your children?"

At this appeal Olivia, raising her head, turned her pale face up towards him, the large eyes staring fixedly at him, as if not understanding what was said

Maxwell made a sign to Yorke to help, and the latter taking her other hand, the two lifted her from the ground and led her from the room.

(To be continued.)

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(BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.

To be held on the 15th December 1876.
31,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Land and large Compound.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs 18,000, with Land and large Compound.

1 Prize—One Small Bungalow, tiled-roof portion of the Hotel, Proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Land and Compound.

IN CASH.

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize ,, 1,000	5 Prizes ,, 100	150 Prizes ,, 10
1 Prize ,, 500	10 Prizes ,, 50	200 Prizes ,, 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above Land and property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors The drawing will take place before a Committe and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:—BOMBAY.—ATMARAM SAGOON, Esquire, Book seller, Kalbadavi Road; W. J. ESSAI, Esquire, General Merchant and Commission Agent; JEEHANGEER BAZANJEE KARANEE, Esquire, Book-seller Parsee Baazar, Fort; PALLONJEE PESTONJEE BATTLEWALLA, Esquire, 35, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

N. B.—The Hotel is available for visitors until the new Hotel is erected.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM,
NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAYS ON VIEW.
Carriages taken on Commission.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES
OF THE
NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS,

Have the honour to announce that they have been favoured with the

COMMANDS OF GOVERNMENT,

To sell, on MONDAY, MAY 22nd 1876 and following days,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

To the Highest Bidders, without limit or reserve,

The whole of the

GOVERNMENT PRESENTS,

which have accumulated in the

GOVERNMENT TOSHAKANAH.

The whole is now on view, and full particulars will be furnished on application.

Catalogues in preparation; Applications for them Registered.

☞ Estate Property, and suitable articles intended to be sold to the Highest Bidders at this Sale must be promptly sent in to us.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS TO THE VICEROY,
CALCUTTA.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S

SPECIAL KIT,

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits..........10 to	16	8
Overland Suits	25	0
Warm Suits	30	0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35	0
Dressing Gowns..........9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	8
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4	8
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0
Silk and Wool do.	8	8
Spun Silk do.	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants...4 to	8	0
Silk Suspenders	2	8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8	8
Warm do. ,,	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz.	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9	8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz...6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from......6 to	10	0

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps..........6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats......3-8 to	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm..........9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each 1 4 to	2	8
Blankets..........each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds..........10 to	15	0
Rezais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls..........From	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks......12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do.	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bag	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8

	Rs.	a.
Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes..........5 to	6	0
Cash Bags	6	12
Courier do..........4-8 to	12	8
Money Belts..........2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes......3 to	4	8
Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	23	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do.	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	32	8
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do.	15	0
Rug Straps..........1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars	0	12
Linen Collars..........doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5	0
Warm Gloves	1	8
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	0
Sailors' Knot..........1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or Ring..........1-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2	12
Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	12
China Bath Slippers	1	0

	Rs.	a.
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases	23	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar, per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case...9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3	8
Do. Strops......3-8 to	5	1
Nail Scissors..........1-8 to	1	12
Briar Root Pipes, in Cases..........3 to	5	0
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	3	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	8
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Floriline	1	8
Overland Chairs, best Beach..........6 to	12	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	3	8

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY,
VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgheries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S, M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875.

10, Rampart Row.

WALKER & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have FOR SALE a splendid assortment of the following Goods:—
OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.
PICTURES Mounted and Framed to order in every style.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
IMITATION and REAL GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of LOCKETS, CHAINS, BROOCHES, &c.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS—Silk Netts, Grass Cloth, Burmese Silks, Grenadines, &c.
MEERSCHAUM and BRIARWOOD PIPES and SMOKERS REQUISITES; HATS, SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, &c.
SEWING MACHINES of VARIOUS MAKERS.
AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

FASHIONABLE FELT HATS & HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just received a large Supply, per S.S. HYDASPES, of FELT HATS, by the best makers:—

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation Helmets	18	0
Ellwood's Regulation, lined with silk	13	0
Do. do. lined with green	12	0
Ellwood's Patent Drab Felt Helmet, with large ventilating Air-Chamber	16	0
Low Crown Hunting Helmets, White or Flax colour	12	0

FELT HATS.

Christy's Hard Crown	7	0
Do. Soft Crown	6	
Ellwood's Hard Crown	7	
Do. Soft Crown	6	8
The Duke of Edinburgh (a Fashionable Round Crown)	7	0
Do. do. do.	6	8
The Earl, White Round Crown	6	0
The Cabinet, Black High Crown	5	8
Drab Shell	9	0

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES FOR MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to previous engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his *patrons only* who will kindly book their orders *during the Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Sherool and Mahableshwur.

Poona, No. 28, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876.

IN THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF RANGOON.

CIVIL REGULAR No. 4 OF 1873.
CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS No. 101 OF 1876.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA..........Plaintiffs.
THE ORIENTAL RICE COMPANY..........} Defendants.
W. IRVINE..........}

NOTICE.

DEFAULT having been made in payment of the decree and costs in the above Case, amounting to Rs. 1,97,755-7-8, and interest thereon, the Mill and premises at POOZUNDOUNG, lately in the occupation of Mr W. IRVINE, and comprising the land known as suburban allotments Nos. 5 and 21, situate in the Town of Rangoon, together with the Mill and all other buildings, and machinery and fixtures therein, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 7-30 A.M. on the spot, towards satisfaction of the decree obtained by the Plaintiff in the said suit.

By order of the Court,
CARR G. ARRAKIEL,
Auctioneer to the Court.

12th April 1876.

NOTICES.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

A SELF-DRIVING PHAETON by "ALDERNEY," of Long Acre, together with a pair of handsome Bay Pegu Ponies, 5 years old and sound. Apply to

C. E. BENN,
Elphinstone Circle.

MESSRS. MERWANJI MUNCHERJI MODY AND COMPANY

BEG to announce for the information of GENERAL PUBLIC that they WILL REMOVE from No. 8 to No. (Sassoon's Building) APOLLO STREET, FORT, on the 1st APRIL, (proximo); and request that all ORDERS for GOODS from them should, therefore, be DIRECTED to that place thereafter.

Furthermore, in thanking their constituents and general customers (both in the Mofussil and in Bombay), for the patronage and protection hitherto accorded to them, in the SEVERAL RAMIFICATIONS OF THEIR BUSINESS, they take occasion to notify that they have always on hand a LARGE STOCK of—

HARDWARE of ALL DESCRIPTION and SORTS (comprising of Articles of use in the Engineering Department, the Municipalities, and Workshops, &c., &c.)

CANVAS, INDIA [illegible] GOODS of Sorts, [illegible] GINES, PUMPS, [illegible] PAINTS, DRY [illegible] BRUSHES, &c. of all Sorts [illegible] TINGS, &c. (WATER [illegible] GINE BOILER &c.); [illegible] ROPES of all Sorts and [illegible] CHESTS and SAFES; [illegible] WEIGHING MACHINES [illegible] GRIND STONES; LANTERNS [illegible] JACKS and WINCHES; [illegible] WIRE GAUZE, LEATHER [illegible] &c., &c. And a MISCELLANEOUS CO[illegible] TION of ODDS and ENDS for use of [illegible] PING and MECHANICAL PURPOSES [illegible] TRADES GENERALLY.

COTTON MILL and GINNING FA[illegible] STORES of all description, being one of [illegible] Chief Stocks-in-Trade, the kind support [illegible] Managers and Agents is respectfully so[illegible]

PRESERVED PROVISIONS and W[illegible] &c., &c. Up-country Orders executed [illegible] promtitude, and at ADVANTAGEOUS T[illegible]

Price Lists on application at the p[illegible] business as above. Special quotations t[illegible] Consumers.

A NEVER FAILING REM[illegible]
FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER P[illegible]

PREPARED without any mercurial [illegible]dient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bil[illegible] Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Ner[illegible]pression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sens[illegible] fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizzi[illegible] Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiv[illegible] a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the bl[illegible] are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the s[illegible] create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen t[illegible] nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, W., England. In boxes, 1s 1½d. Sold by all Chemists [illegible]

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "D[illegible] Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pi[illegible] will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bil[illegible] Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The [illegible] are in a square green package, and must have the [illegible] address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING W[illegible] STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Gov[illegible] Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA—Messrs. TREA[illegible] & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

PATENT WROUGHT NA[illegible]

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-know[illegible] Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS," desire to make it known that they have adopted a "[illegible] "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now [illegible] sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon the[illegible] and that within every Package sent from their Works [illegible] placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished [illegible] must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far [illegible] to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGL[illegible]

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICA[illegible] Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month includ[illegible] Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. [illegible] Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and brea[illegible] harness, both being under our immediate supervision. [illegible] sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE

A Dark Bay T. B. W. Gelding, 7 years, 14-3 high, pretty hack, and perfectly quiet. Rs. 600.

A Bay Arab Charger, rising 7 years, 14-3 high, showy action and quiet with troops, carries a lady, Rs. 1,000.

A Grey Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high, a good mover in saddle and harness, and an excellent Dogcart or Brougham Horse, Rs. 500.

A White Arab Cob, 7 years, 14-2 high, very powerful and fast in harness. Rs. 700.

A Chestnut Waler Cob, 6 years, 14-2 high, very compactly built, a stylish and fast mover in saddle and harness. Rs. 600.

An Iron Grey Arab, 6 years, 14 hands, very handsome, would make a first Charger. Rs. 1,000.

A Bright Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a passed Cavalry Charger. Rs. 900.

An exceedingly pretty pair of Dun coloured Pegu Ponies, 4 years, broken to harness, good tempered, and go capitally together. Rs. 800.

A pair of Bay Australian Mares, 7 and 8 years, 14-3 high, beautifully matched, and perfect in harness. Rs. 1,200.

A Grey Persian Horse, 15 hands, a good saddle Horse, Rs. 400.

A high caste Chesnut Arab, a good serviceable horse for Dogcart or Buggy. Rs. 200.

A strongly built Deccanee, 13 hands, a capital Hill Pony, Rs. 150.

A number of Turnouts of carriages and pairs of horses, Broughams, Dogcarts and Buggies on Commission sale, can be seen on two hours' notice being given.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st May 1876.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
3, HORNBY ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES which would make an appropriate CHRISTMAS PRESENT or NEW YEAR'S GIFT:—

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, keyless 185
,, ,, enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's Christmas presents to be had at cost price.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their bu[illegible]

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA [illegible] AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C[illegible] ways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the [illegible] Stations on those lines are every day becoming more [illegible] valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' busin[illegible] notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, [illegible] they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise [illegible] period that may be agreed on. The charges have been [illegible] an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers [illegible] liberal use of the new means now offered of making [illegible] wants known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may b[illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co